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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

More than a month having elapsed since we received our latest advices from England, and the chain of intelligence having broken off just at the most interesting part, when it was to be determined who should be the future Ruler of India,—after so tedious an interval of suspense, the accounts received via Madras, as already communicated in an Extra, of Lord Amherst being actually appointed Governor General, must have afforded considerable relief to the Public mind. It would be premature to hazard any positive opinion as to what may be the state of things under the Administration of another British Nobleman; but the very amiable character his Lordship bears, affords great reason to hope, that he will console the Indian Public for the loss of Lord Hastings.

Our Monday's Paper being sent to Press on Saturday evening, according to the established practice of the JOURNAL, (in order to allow all connected with the establishment, the undisturbed enjoyment of the Sabbath), it can contain nothing that transpires on Sunday; but should any intelligence of importance reach us, we shall prepare an Extra to be circulated along with the regular Paper.

Cobbett's Register.—Mr. Cobbett, in his REGISTER of Saturday the 21st of September, has introduced from a Hampshire Paper a very singular document, purporting to be "a New Regulation of allowance to the Poor," agreed to "at a Meeting of the Magistrates acting in and for the Division of Fawley, in the County of Southampton, at their Petty Sessions held at the Grand Jury Chamber, Winchester, the 31st day of August, 1823, present the Rev. Edmund Poulter (Chairman), the Rev. Augustus George Legge, the Rev. William Hill Newbold, D. D., William Nevill, and George Novell, Esqrs. The Reverend F. W. Swanton, and the Rev. Robert Wright, eight of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace."—In consequence, as it said, of "the diminished price of every article of life," certain reduced rates are fixed for the Parish Poor, after which we have the following extraordinary Declaration:—

"And whereas a practice has been prevalent amongst the labouring classes to absent themselves during a part of the year when their services are most required, and to return after the harvest, and become a burthen to their respective parishes, the Justices recommend to the officers of every parish, when the family shall consist of a man and his wife, or a man with one child, to offer to each such man 4s. per week from Michaelmas to Lady Day, and 5s. per week from Lady Day to Michaelmas, so that he might be engaged to serve the whole year; and any man refusing that offer, shall not be entitled to any relief. If no such offer be made, or no sufficient employment can be found whereby any such man can maintain himself and his wife or child, the allowance is to be 3s. 6d. per week, and no more.

"To every unmarried man, the Justices recommend the officers of every parish to offer 3s. per week from Michaelmas to Lady Day, and 4s. per week from Lady Day to Michaelmas, so that he may be engaged to serve the whole year; and any unmarried man refusing that offer shall not be entitled to any relief. If no such offer be made, or no sufficient employment can be found, whereby any such unmarried can maintain himself, he shall be allowed 2s. 6d. per week, no more.

"To a woman with one child, 3s. 6d. per week, and no more
"To every single woman, the sum of 2s. 6d. per week, and no more.

"And the Justices do declare that all paupers maintained and relieved by their parishes, and able to work, shall, for the allowances so to be made to them, be compelled to perform such proper work, as the parish officers shall direct or require of them; and it is earnestly recommended to the parish officers to provide as far as possible employment for all such paupers; and if they neglect or refuse to perform the work found for them, they will be punished as the law directs."

The object of the Magistrates is to prevent by possibility labourers in full employment from receiving at any time, more than the above rates of allowance for their labour.

In the tours through England of the late Mr. Arthur Young, in 1771, there are very copious details respecting the price of labour in various places. In the Eastern Tour, for instance, there is a table constructed from the rate in 39 different places, which give 7s. 10d. per week, throughout the year, as the average. In the course of 18 years, too, there had been a rise of one-fourth. The prices of provisions are also given. They were upon the whole, lower than than at present. But taking the whole of the articles necessary to the labourer, prices are, of course, greatly higher now than at the period in question.

We see from Radcliffe's Tour in Flanders, that the day labourers there have at present on an average about 7s. a week. The regular farm labourers are better off. Throughout Germany and France the same rate nearly is paid.

We agree with Mr. Cobbett, that nothing can be more absurd than the supposition that a labourer can feed, clothe, and subsist himself on three shillings a week. He must either plunder or die on such an allowance. As we cannot in charity suppose these Magistrates contemplated either the converting the labouring population into banditti, or their destruction, we must suppose them most unaccountably ignorant of the extent of the wants of the labourer.

The labourers of the South of England are now as completely slaves as the Polish or Russian Serfs.—They have been reduced to this condition by the operation of the Poor Laws. They have long been in the most complete thraldom to their masters.

We have here an admirable illustration of what may be expected from the best of men, when they are vested with absolute power over others. We have always understood Sir Thomas Baring to be a very humane gentleman, and yet we see he can coolly contemplate the reducing the agricultural labourer's wages to 3s. a week!

But we agree only with Mr. Cobbett as to the inadequacy of the allowance to the labourer. He does not seem to be aware of the circumstances which influence the rise or fall of wages.

It is not the depreciation of the currency which lowered the labourers' wages; for in Scotland the currency was equally depreciated, and wages kept rising in a ratio greater than that of the depreciation. A labourer in East Lothian, in 1793, received about six shillings a week; fifteen years afterwards he received three times that sum a week.—*Morning Chronicle, September 24.*

Atrocious Piracy.—The **THOMAS FOWLER** spoke, Sept. 24, ship **EDWARD PROTHERO**, Atkinson, from Jamaica for Bristol, and received the following account of her being plundered:

"The Br. ship **EDWARD PROTHERO**, Atkinson, from Jamaica for Bristol, Aug. 22, off the Saddle Hills, Cuba, was brought to by a piratical sch. Her boats came alongside, with 10 men, who had the appearance of Savages, armed with drawn swords, knives and pistols. They drove all the ship's COMPANY down the fore hatch. Several came on the quarter deck, and surrounded the Captain and Messrs. F. and S. passengers. The former they threatened with death, drawing a knife across his throat several times, and telling him the rope was ready on board the schr. for hanging him, if he did not immediately deliver up his property, and all the money on board. The ship's manifest, papers, packets, &c. they tore to pieces, and threw about the deck. They took all the captain's money and silver plate, two gold watches and one silver do, chronometer, sextant, charts, and writing desk with its papers. They then proceeded to Mr. S. a passenger, who delivered up his property: but suspecting he had money concealed below, they beat him in a cruel manner with a naked sword, and threatened his life, by pointing the sword at his breast. In the mean time another boat came alongside, full of armed men. They then ordered the ship's COMPANY up from below, and directed the captain to follow their schr. towards the shore, and get the anchors ready. While the sailors were getting the iron cable up, they were most cruelly beaten and cut. The pirates ran the ship upon a reef, when we were in the act of cutting the anchors from the bows. They then ordered our hatches to be broken open, and all the coffee to be hoisted on deck, whence it was lowered into a boat. They next ordered the fore and main top gallant sails and flying jib to be unbent, and took several sails from the sail-room; they also took the ship's colours, and the awnings from the quarter deck, &c. They ordered the booms and irons from aloft, with a quantity of running rigging, blocks and tackles. They then took water, bread, beef, peas, flour, rice, candles, paints, oil, and two compasses, and plundered the cabin of all its stores, breaking and destroying what they did not carry away, and still continuing their cruelty to all belonging to the vessel. They took the whole of the Captain's wearing apparel, beds, and bed linen, and several of the passengers, and seamen in the same manner, frequently beating and cutting them.

The steward, a black man, was treated with particular severity, being cut and stabbed in several places. They left the ship to go in pursuit of a brig to leeward, carrying off all the live stock, wine and other liquor, and destroying all the medicines."

The great Banker, Rothschild, was at St. Petersburg, it was supposed on business with the government. He has negotiated at Paris a new Neapolitan loan of 20,000,000 ducats. A new Spanish loan was negotiating at London. The new Bank of Portugal has advanced to their government £200,000.

Emperor of Mexico.—Letters have been received from a gentleman of Kentucky, now at the city of Mexico, describing the splendour of the coronation; fifteen citizens of the U. States were present, and had a place assigned them on the occasion, and the greatest attention was paid to them by the constituted authorities of the country.

Speaker of Congress.—Mr. Barbour, Speaker of Congress, has been appointed a Judge in Virginia. This, if accepted, will vacate his seat in the National Legislature.

Mr. Mathews had his benefit at the Baltimore Theatre, on Monday evening, last week, and took leave in a suitable address. The house was extremely crowded, and the performer added to the fame he had acquired. His next visit will probably be to New York or Boston.

At the late Duel, Col. Cumming, on the battle ground, washed his hands and face in *Cologne water*.

Conscience-struck Robber.—A rogue died at New-York, last week, of the yellow fever, caught in committing a robbery in the infected district.—Conscious struck, in his last moments, he confessed his crime, and restored the booty.—A man has been convicted of employing boys to commit robberies.

Piracy.—Captain Henday, recently arrived at this port left at St. Thomas, Sept. 22, brig **INDUSTRY**, Cook, of Montego Bay, from Jamaica. Captain Cook gave him the following account of a piracy on his vessel, &c. a copy of which he presented to the captain of a Br. Packet, bound to England.

Aug. 7.—At day light, the Saddle Hills South, about eight leagues, observed a schooner of a suspicious appearance, in our wake standing by the wind, on the starboard-tack, wind E. S. E. about $2\frac{1}{2}$ knots.—At sunrise, could make her out to be in chase of us, and using a great number of sweeps—at 8 she fired a gun, and shewed American colours—My colours were hoisted; in return, and the brig **VITTORIA**, of London, at this time N. W. distant about 5 miles, shew her colours also—sch. coming fast up, and frequently firing.—Not liking his appearance, I continued to carry all sail by the wind. As I found it impossible to close with the **VITTORIA**, I was induced to keep up the chase as long as possible; not from any idea that I could escape by superior sailing, but from the hope of falling in with some one of the British or American cruisers, on this station. At 11, the schr. within musket shot, hauled down the American ensign, and hoisted a red flag at the fore, and commenced firing; I then hove to, seeing no possibility of escaping, and considering it would be madness to offer resistance—I was very soon boarded, and taken possession of by seven or eight ruffians, whose appearance left not a doubt upon our minds as to what hands we had fallen into. I was ordered, with all my crew and passengers, on board the schr., and accompanied thither by an Englishman, who appeared to be the commanding officer of this Bandit. The villain's face was blacked with gunpowder and otherwise disguised; yet I knew him and called him by name—he denied himself to be the person.

When we arrived on board the schr. I met with the most brutal treatment from the pirate Captain, who stabbed me in several places and broke a sword over me, and beat me with a rope; and compelled me, with four of my men, to go a-head of the schr. with the boat, and tow her, then in chase of the **VITTORIA**. When I requested my hat, he fired a pistol at me, and kept a musket presented all the time I was in the boat, to shoot me in the event of the tow-line not being kept tight; the schr. then going about 5 knots. After the **VITTORIA** hove to, I was confined in the hold, and beat again by the villain. About 4 P. M. I was taken on board the **INDUSTRY**, with all my crew; the men were confined in the forecastle—my hands were then pinioned behind my back, and secured to the windlass bits, and I was threatened with immediate death, if I did not disclose to them what money I had on board, and concealed—I also gave them what money I had about me, (100 dols) mostly in gold, my watch, and some trinkets—I was then blindfolded, and four shots fired at me—at this time a quarrel took place between the pirates, to which I believe myself indebted for my life—after being cast loose, I was confined in the forecastle, and the crew liberated. About 9 P. M. all three vessels came to anchor, in about 4 fathoms, in an open road, near Houada Bay. Next morning, about 6, I was permitted to proceed on my voyage, with the Captain and Crew of the **VITTORIA**, which vessel they kept. Before they left me, they plundered me of most of my spare sails, cordage, canvas, provisions, charts, and every thing of any value, even taking the hat off my head, and shoes off my feet. The master and crew of the other brig were permitted to take nothing but what they stood in. On the 10th, I put Capt. Hearn and crew on board H. M. brig **CARNATION**, which I met coming out of Havanna, and bound to Jamaica.

The pirate is a schooner of about 80 tons; American built, but lately undergone heavy repairs in some port of Cuba—black sides, red bottom, and not coppered; square fore-top sail; one long 9 or 12 or, on a pivot, and three 6 prs. As near as I could judge, she had about 40 men, and is now commanded by the Englishman, before mentioned, whose name is Smith, a native of Yorkshire—for they had put the other master to death, while we were at anchor. They had also a Dutch ship and English sloop in their possession, and a brig, which I think was an American.

The above statement you may rely on being correct.

W. COOK, Master of brig **Industry**.
To the Commander of H. M. Packet.

Spain and the Holy Alliance.

OR, THE SEVENTH OF JULY, 1822.—BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

THIRD ARTICLE.

On the night of Saturday, the 6th of July, the four battalions of guards, that had occupied the Pardo, expecting no doubt, to surprise the national militia, and the garrison, on the following morning put themselves in march against the capital. They entered Madrid about two o'clock on Sunday morning, by the Puerta del Conde Duque; another account states that they forced the gates of San Bernardino and San Fernando. But it is not probable that they were under any necessity of forcing gates since they had so many kind friends and emissaries amongst the constituted Authorities; and the fact appears to be that the gates were by some accident found to fly open at their approach. Their plan, it seems, was to form themselves into three divisions, one of which was to attack the park of artillery, another to disarm the national militia, and the third to take possession of the Puerta del Sol, together with the entrances of the streets issuing from it. The plan was not bad; but towards its success, it was necessary that the artillery should not defend themselves, and that the national militia should quietly lay down their arms. Towards three o'clock, the first firing was heard in the Calle de la Luna, the result of a rencontre between the van-guard of the insurgents, and a party of the battalion of officers of half-pay, who acted as volunteers, under the Command of Colonel Don Evaristo San Miguel. Of this description of force, there were three battalions, each composed of between two and three hundred men, upon whom every reliance was to be placed, for skill and experience, as well as for valour and patriotism. On hearing this firing, the division which was to have attacked the Park, under the command of Captain Mon, son of the Conde del Pinar, dispersed without any known cause; and the soldiers could not be restrained by any exhortations of their officers, but retired by the way they entered, penetrating in confused masses the, thickets of Moncloa. Their panic was supposed to have been occasioned by the unexpected fall of one of their comrades, shot by a fusil fired by a concealed hand from a window. Perceiving that the people were against them, instead of being in their favour, as they had been led to expect, they were disheartened, and gave up all for lost. In the course of the day many of them joined their comrades in the Palace.

In this dispersion, Mon, their Commandant, was met and taken prisoner by a peasant. He offered six ounces of gold and his gold repeater, to let him escape; but the peasant, although he had scarcely a shoe to his foot, rejected the offer with scorn. Mon begged of him to spare his life. "I will not kill you," replied the peasant, "but with the sword of the law." He conducted him to the Artillery quarters.

The division destined for the attack of the square of the Constitution showed more courage. On being challenged by the sentinel with a "Who lives?" they replied "The King," or "The absolute King," and instantly received a volley of balls and grape shot. The square was defended by two pieces of artillery. After receiving four discharges of grape-shot, the last at the cannon's mouth, the insurgents were repelled, leaving the street strewn with their wounded and slain. The guards attacked the entrances into the square of the Constitution by three different points, and kept up a brisk fire. The light company of the first battalion of national militia defended the Calle de Boteros; the grenadiers company of the 2d, the Calle de la Sal; and that of the 3d, the Calle de la Amargura. These different points were vigorously attacked, and as vigorously defended. The assailants were every where repulsed, and pursued along the Calle Mayor, towards the Puerta del Sol, their opponents occasionally replying to their challenges of "who lives?" "the National Militia." These troops repeatedly charged the insurgents with the bayonet. They advanced to cover the artillery whilst loading, and fell back to give them an opportunity of firing, with all the precision of regulars. It was observed by an eye-witness, who had been in many battles, that the militia fought like veterans, and the guards like militia. The artillery, and the regiment del Infante, also covered themselves with glory.

A party of the guards which had attacked the Plazuela de Santo Domingo, were promptly and gallantly repulsed by the battalion of retired Officers, commanded by General Alava. In the mean time, the Royal stables, from which the insurgents might annoy the park of artillery, were taken possession of by the loyal and faithful part of the guards who died in courage and patriotism with the other constitutional forces, and by the grenadiers of the 1st battalion of militia.

It was not until six o'clock that General Ballasteros left the park of artillery, where he had been with the Captain-General, with two pieces of artillery and some companies of militia, in order to attack the column of guards, under their commandant May, that had taken post at the Puerta del Sol. But that corps having learnt the defeat of the other divisions, and seeing that they could expect no support, and that they could effect no useful object by maintaining their position, had already begun spontaneously to disperse. They were pursued by the cavalry under Brigadier Palanca. At that moment, the Grenadier company of the

2d battalion of National Militia, had entered the Calle de las Carretas, firing upon and dislodging the insurgents, who retired by the Calle de Preciados, turning by the Calle de la Zarza to the Calle del Arenal, on the route to the Palace. Here they were attacked by the valiant Regiment del Principe, with the cries of "Viva la Libertad!" and compelled to make a precipitate retreat. Thus the third and last column was disposed of, and one would think that the Captain General and Ballasteros now interfered, only to prevent the victory from being complete. It has been remarked as a curious circumstance, that upon the approach of the Insurgents to the Puerto del Sol, the usual guard stationed at the Post Office, on the alleged ground of the great superiority of the forces opposed to them, shut themselves up in that building, without firing a shot either at their approach or at their retreat; and as this guard belonged to a regiment of undoubted patriotism, so unaccountable a circumstance has been alledged to be the result of an express order from Morillo.

Routed in every direction, the insurgents sought an asylum, with their comrades of the other battalions, in the Palace of the Monarch. Here they were soon completely surrounded by the national forces, and found it expedient to hang out a flag of truce. The problem now was, how they were to be saved from total destruction, for neither themselves nor their opponents any longer entertained doubts of the facility of destroying them? An expedient was easily hit upon. The Genius of the Holy Alliance came readily to their aid.—The Diplomats of that precious league, not doubting their right to interfere with the internal affairs of other countries, sent a joint document to the Permanent Deputation of the Cortes, representing that they would consider any violence offered to the King as a declaration of war. The American Ambassador did not of course form one of this body; nor I believe, did the Ambassadors of the Netherlands and of Portugal, although of this I do not speak with certainty; and I am happy to state that the British Minister shewed less indecency or more reserve, in refusing to participate in so improper a measure as a joint representation. Whether this representation, or joint Manifesto had any effect on the Authorities, and what effect, is not generally known; it is probable enough, that the permanent deputation, whilst they were actuated (the bribed majority of them) by motives quite different, would have made it a pretext for abstaining from an instantaneous attack upon the guards in the palace, giving them time and opportunity for farther exertion to embroil the country in civil war. Of the precise nature of the separate note from the British Legation, I have not been informed. But the conduct of Mr. Harvey, compared with that of the Ambassadors from whose measures he dissented obtained him great credit in Madrid.

The permanent deputation of the Cortes were sitting at the Constitutional house. Not being able to hold communication with the King's Ministers, who were shut up in the palace, they were at their wits ends. They convoked a Council, composed of three Members of the Municipality, two of the Council of State, two of the Provincial Deputation, and two Generals of the Garrison—to do what? To deliberate on a message sent by his Majesty, requesting that the shedding of blood should be made to cease, and that the guards should not be obliged to lay down their arms! A pretty modest request in behalf of perfidious and vanquished traitors and rebels, and requiring much deliberation!—This sort of Provisional Government seems to have been assembled by the corrupt Permanent Deputation, with no other view than to render fruitless the glorious victory that had been just achieved by the valour of the patriotic Municipality, and of the Constitutional troops, and to furnish the means of enabling the Insurgents, if not to contrive fresh evasions and plots, at least to escape the punishment due to their past crimes.—The Royal Guards, according to the doctrines of those personages, whose official situations gave them a pretext thus to interfere with the spontaneous labours of Spanish patriotism, were deemed to participate in the inviolability of their master. They were neither to be attacked separately nor united. For perjury, treason, and rebellion they were not to be disgraced or punished; vanquished, they were not to be disarmed. Surely so vast a combination of external and internal intrigues, plots, conspiracies, perjuries, treasons, against the liberties of one poor country, had never before been concentrated as into a focus, and defeated by the almost invisible but invincible arms of patriotism and of public opinion. This memorable political and diplomatic miscarriage in the Peninsula may be not unaptly denominated the *fausse couche* of the Holy Alliance.

The Marquess of Casa Sarria, together with the Commandants of the Guards, Heron and Salcedo, Chiefs of the two battalions that had remained in the Palace, and had not taken quite so open and decided a part in the insurrection, as the four battalions that had come from the Pardo, were the messengers from his Majesty. They declared that the message, which they were instructed to bear, was limited to the manifestation of his Majesty's earnest desire, that a stop might be immediately put to the further effusion of blood; but that it would be incompatible with the decorum due to his Royal Person, that the Royal Guards should be disarmed, as appeared to be desired. On this point, a serious and warm discussion took place, in which the President of the

permanent Deputation, Don Casiano Valdes, the Procureur Syndic of the Constitutional Municipality of Madrid, Don Gabriel Jose Garcia, Lieut. General Don Jose de Zayas, Don Arias Gonzalo de Mendoza, and Don Antonio Ruiz, Alcalde and Regidor of the Municipality, and Don Juan Antonio Castigoe, and Seniors Munoz and Flores Calderon, individuals of the permanent deputation, as well as Seniors Roman Cesona and Calderon de la Barca, of the provincial deputation, and the Counsellors of State, Blake and Luyando, took a part. The Marquess of Casa Sarria, and Don Carlos Heron, supported his Majesty's message. This is the same Don Carlos Heron, of whom I have spoken, in the case of Captain Alvey, a citizen of the United States, so barbarously treated by the Guards; and it would be charity to his Majesty to suppose that the latter part of the message was the invention of this his messenger, in favour of his corps.

What strikes me on the first view of the composition of this arbitrary assemblage or Provisional Junta for carrying on the Government, is, that if it had been intended to be of a popular nature, and not in the nature of a Packed Jury, or Select Vestry, no Counsellors of State would have been invited, that body being notoriously corrupt and ultrafascist, and that, instead of two, the whole Members of the Provincial Deputation would have been assembled, these being the real Representatives of the people of the province. Their determination, upon what neither required nor admitted of any deliberation, was in a similar spirit of temporising, and subserviency, and was naturally followed by its merited and very legitimate issue—bloodshed and massacre. It was agreed to inform his Majesty, "that in order to prove that he enjoyed the full liberty which was necessary to the management of the business of the nation, it was indispensably that he should confide the safety of his royal person to subjects faithful to the oaths which they had taken, and not to a guard, who had just snatched their ancient laurels by the most unheard of perfidy, and the most atrocious perfidy. That the four battalions which have committed the iniquitous aggression which has so greatly endangered the tranquillity of the capital, and with it the liberties of the country, must immediately lay down their arms unless they wish to be the victims of the just fury of an irritated people and of a brave and victorious garrison and national militia; and with respect to the two remaining battalions, which had kept guard in the Palace, as they do not appear to have been guilty of such horrid crimes, with the exception of an assassination committed on the person of one of their most distinguished Officers, they may be permitted to leave the capital with their arms, but in divisions, and giving a guarantee, that those individuals, who have been guilty of the assassination shall be punished." What, then! Had not the battalions in the Palace been guilty of the most horrid crimes? Had they not been in open insurrection, in military insubordination, and in the incessant violation of the laws of civil society, as well as of hospitality by attacking, wounding, and bruising, in the most cruel, barbarous, and cowardly manner, unarmed and unoffending citizens, and even strangers? Yet these men were to be permitted to retire with their arms, as if they had been an honourable enemy, under circumstances, which rendered it both criminal and disgraceful to listen to any thing short of instantaneous disarming, and unconditional submission.

Instead of this, a capitulation was actually entered into, with men who had just shewn their total disregard to their oaths, by the open violation of those to which they had so recently and so solemnly sworn to maintain the Constitution. The substance of this capitulation, was, that in four hours, the two battalions that had remained in the Palace, should retire, with their arms, the one to Lagunes, and the other to Vicalvaro; and that those of the Pardo, who had taken refuge there, should form into platoons and retire, without arms, to quarters that should be assigned to them. It is impossible to assign any good or valid reason, why, under the circumstances that existed, even four minutes should have been allowed to such very atrocious traitors to lay down their arms, or to manifest their entire submission. We shall suppose the Holy Alliance, through their diplomats, to have said to the permanent deputation, "if you cause the Constitutional troops to march against the insurgent guards, in order to attack them in the Palace? and if these guards should in revenge, commit any violence on the person of the King, we shall consider you responsible, and as having declared hostilities against our respective nations?" they might, with quite as much reason and justice, have declared, "if you refuse to allow the guards to make the King absolute, and to restore the Inquisition (for the principle is precisely the same), and the guards, in consequence of your refusal, put the King to death, we shall consider it a declaration of war, on your parts, against our respective Sovereigns!" No men either of common patriotism, or of common spirit, would have suffered such a dilemma to be for a moment imposed upon them by the agents of the combined powers, or by any human authority. With minds properly constituted, such insolent threats would have been only an additional reason for acting with promptitude and with vigour. But supposing for a moment that the guards would have dared to lay violent hands upon the person of the King, if their terms had not been acceded to, or if they had been attacked in the Palace, who but a slave, and consequently a fool, would balance between the loss of a King, let him be of the best quality,

and the loss of the liberties of a whole nation? Again—Do the Holy Alliance want, or wait for any, new pretexts for attacking the liberties of Spain? No. They have pretexts quite sufficient in the prospects which the stability of the Spanish Constitution affords, of the speedy annihilation of despotism in Europe. Ability alone is wanting to them. We shall see how much of this commodity will be generated by the approaching Congress.

The Message of the Junta being delivered to his Majesty, proper orders were issued to the Captain-General, that its dispositions might be carried into effect, as being alone capable of allaying the effervescence and furious agitation which reigned in the minds of almost all the inhabitants of the capital. It was only in a few obscure allies, of which the miserable inhabitants depended for employment on the Palace, on the Duke del Infantado, or other such personages that the cry of "Viva el Rey absoluto!" was, in the course of that day, sometimes faintly to be heard. The people, in general, with the most fervent patriotism, united an admirable degree of calmness and forbearance.

The hour indicated by the capitulation for the surrender of the four insurgent battalions of the Guards, and the departure of the other two (four o'clock) having expired, and whilst the national troops were arranging themselves to make the rebels desist, that banditti, regardless of their engagement, fled to the height which is to the left of the Palace, entering by the Calle de Santiago. A party of the regiment of the Infante Don Carlos, which were posted in the Plaza di Oriente, shot with the rapidity of lightning, and dislodged them from the height, whilst the rest of that patriotic regiment, perceiving that the capitulation had been violated, marched *en pas de charge* from the artillery quarters, with their whole band of music, and took possession of the Palace. The rebels then went out by the Puerta de la Vega, and by the bridge of Segovia, came into the road of Alcoran. They were pursued by two pieces of artillery, a battalion of the national active militia, two squadrons of cavalry, and the battalion of Officers, under the command of Don Evarista San Mignel. These troops were accompanied by Generals Morillo, Riego, Alava, &c. and Brigadier Palaera. At an early hour in the evening, two-thirds at least of the four battalions that had violated their capitulation, were killed, wounded, or prisoners, and the remainder entirely dispersed.—There was now an end to temporising; patriotic officers were present with patriotic troops, and those functionaries of the Government who would have wished success to have declared for the opposite side, were under the necessity of appearing to do their duty on that of the Constitution. Morillo was now obliged to direct the slaughter of those Guards, of which he was the Commandant, and which, in that capacity, it was thought he could have brought to obedience, either by persuasion, or by force, if such had been his pleasure, on any day of the week, during which they had been in insurrection.

This affair being ended, much to the satisfaction of the community, his Majesty was pleased, in the most gracious terms, to thank the national militia, and the troops of the garrison, for the very handsome manner in which they had cut to pieces the Royal Guards who, but a few days before, he had requested might not be disarmed.

I cannot deny myself the pleasure of inserting in this place a Proclamation (Bando), issued by the Constitutional Municipality of Madrid on the day of the 7th, as a document, in which the genuine spirit of benevolence is happily blended with measures of indispensable rigour and as exhibiting a striking contrast to the humane and moderate enunciations of the brotherhood of the Holy Alliance:—

"Inhabitants of Madrid!—Spanish blood has flowed on the streets of Madrid, shed by traitors to their country, and men who have violated the sacred oaths which they had taken to defend its liberties. The insurrectionary battalions of the Royal Guard, that were in the Pardo, last night furiously invaded the capital of the Monarchy, and attacked an unarmed people, the valiant national militia, and the no less valiant garrison. But these perfidious men have paid for their temerity. Either destroyed in all directions, or wandering, or dispersed, those who have escaped with life had no resource but to take refuge in the Palace of the Monarch. Many have concealed themselves in private houses; some of these miserable men have found a compassionate asylum in the generosity of those very persons whom they had come to assassinate. Notwithstanding it being conducive to tranquillity and public security to adopt every measure which circumstances require, your Constitutional Municipality command, that without excuse or delay, every citizen, who harbours or conceals any Guard in his house, shall immediately place him at the disposition of the Municipal authority under the penalty imposed by the laws in matters of high treason. Citizens, let the unfortunate wounded as, well as the prisoners who may fall into the power of the valiant defenders of our liberties, be treated with the compassion and generosity with which miserable men, misled by black intrigue and vile seduction, should inspire true liberals—in fine, although factions, they are Spaniards—they are brothers, and their conquerors are liberals. The cause of the country has triumphed. Live the Nation—live the Constitution—and live Liberty!"

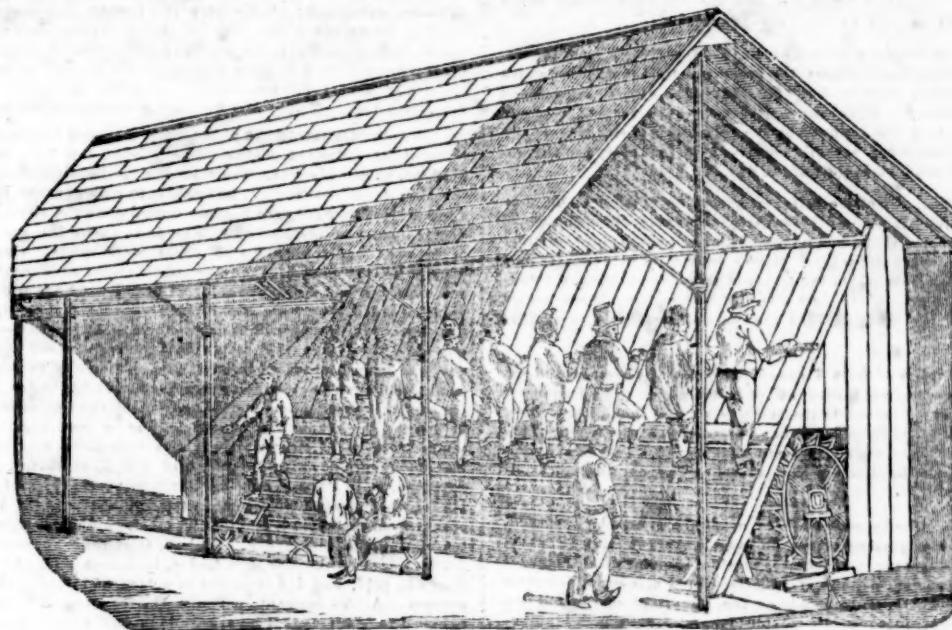
"Madrid, July 7, 1822.—By Order of the Most Excellent Constitutional Municipality.

"FRANCISCO FERNANDEZ DE IBARRA, Sec."

MISCELLANEOUS.

—309—

The Tread Mill: Prison Discipline.



FROM THE LITERARY GAZETTE.

[The invention of the Tread Mill, as an improvement in Prison Discipline, has attracted so very great and general a degree of public interest, that we have illustrated our notice of the subject with a Wood-cut; by which means it will be more clearly brought under the cognizance of our readers, and especially of those in foreign countries to whom these home visible plans are altogether new. Both the plate and the description are copied from a pamphlet published by the Committee of the "Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline;" and our task is merely the humble one of giving so important a matter that universal circulation which our pages command. Upon the broad question itself of prison employment, we are not inclined to enter; but we firmly believe that nothing is so appalling to the rogue and villain as the idea of unremitting labour, and that therefore the Tread Mill will be found to be more efficacious in deterring from crime, than all that sanguinary and uncertain Code which has so long constituted the weak barrier against the guilty and almost useless fence of social security.]

The annexed Engraving exhibits a party of prisoners in the act of working one of the Tread-wheels of the Discipline Mill, invented by Mr. Cubitt of Ipswich, and recently erected at the House of Correction for the county of Surrey, situated at Brixton. The view is taken from a corner of one of the ten airing yards of the prison, all of which radiate from the governor's house in the centre, so that from the window of his room he commands a complete view into all the yards. A building behind the tread-wheel shed, is the mill-house, containing the necessary machinery for grinding corn and dressing the flour, also rooms for storing it, &c. On the right side of this building, a pipe passes up to the roof, on which is a large cast-iron reservoir, capable of holding some thousand gallons of water, for the use of the prison. This reservoir is filled by means of forcing pump machinery below, connected with the principal axis which works the machinery of the mill;—this axis or shaft passes under the pavement of the several yards, and, working by means of universal joints, at every turn, communicates with the tread-wheel of each class.

This Wheel, which is represented in the centre of the Engraving is exactly similar to a common water-wheel; the tread-boards upon its circumference are however of considerable length, so as to allow sufficient standing room for a row of from ten to twenty persons upon the wheel.* Their weight, the first moving power of the machine, produces

* The wheels erected at the House of Correction, at Cold-bath Fields, are each capable of containing forty or more prisoners, and the joint force of the prisoners is expended in giving motion to a regulating fly, which, by expanding of itself in proportion to the power, will keep any number of men, from twenty to three hundred and twenty, at the same degree of hard labour.

the greatest effect when applied upon the circumference of the wheel at or near the level of its axle; to secure therefore this mechanical advantage, a screen of boards is fixed up in an inclined position above the wheel, in order to prevent the prisoners from climbing or stepping up higher than the level required. A hand-rail is seen fixed upon this screen, by holding which they retain their upright position upon the revolving wheel; the nearest side of which is exposed to view in the Plate, in order to represent its cylindrical form much more distinctly than could otherwise have been done. In the original, however, both sides are closely boarded up, so that the prisoners have no access to the interior of the wheel, and all risk of injury whatever is prevented.

By means of steps, the gang of prisoners ascend at one end, and when the requisite number range themselves upon the wheel, it commences its revolution. The effort, then, to every individual is simply that of ascending an endless flight of steps, their combined weight acting upon every successive stepping board, precisely as a stream of water upon the float-boards of a water wheel.

During this operation, each prisoner gradually advances from the end at which he mounted towards the opposite end of the wheel, from whence the last man taking his turn descends for rest (see the Plate,) another prisoner immediately mounting as before to fill up the number required, without stopping the machine. The interval of rest may then be portioned to each man, by regulating the number of those required to work the wheel with the whole number of the gang;—thus if twenty out of twenty-four are obliged to be upon the wheel, it will give to each man intervals of rest amounting to 12 minutes in every hour of labour. Again, by varying the number of men upon the wheel, or the work inside the mill, so as to increase or diminish its velocity, the degree of hard labour or exercise to the prisoner may also be regulated. At Brixton, the diameter of the wheel being five feet, and revolving twice in a minute, the space stepped over by each man is 2193 feet, or 731 yards per hour.

To provide regular and suitable employment for prisoners sentenced to hard labour, has been attended with considerable difficulty in many parts of the kingdom: the invention of the Discipline Mill has removed the difficulty, and it is confidently hoped, that as its advantages and effects become better known, the introduction of the Mill will be universal in Houses of Correction. As a species of prison labour, it is remarkable for its simplicity. It requires no previous instruction; no taskmaster is necessary to watch over the work of the prisoners, neither are materials or instruments put into their hands that are liable to waste or misapplication, or subject to wear and tear: the internal machinery of the mill, being inaccessible to the prisoners, is placed under the management of skilful and proper persons, one or two at most.

being required to attend a process which keeps in steady and constant employment from ten to two hundred or more prisoners at one and the same time; which can be suspended and renewed as often as the regulations of the prison render it necessary, and which imposes equality of labour on every individual employed, no one upon the wheel being able in the least degree to avoid his proportion.

The arrangement of the wheels in the yards radiating from the governor's central residence, places the prisoners thus employed under very good inspection, an object known to be of the utmost importance in prison management. At the Brixton House of Correction, with the exception of the very few confined by the casualties of sickness or debility, all the prisoners are steadily employed under the eye of the governor during a considerable part of the day.

The classification also of the prisoners according to offence, &c. may be adhered to in the adoption of these discipline wheels; the same wheel or the same connected shafts can be easily made to pass into distinct compartments, in which the several classes may work in separate parties. In the prison from which the annexed Drawing is taken, a tread-wheel is erected in each of the six yards, by which the inconvenience of removing a set of prisoners from one part of the prison to another is obviated.

As the mechanism of these Tread Mills is not of a complicated nature, the regular employment they afford is not likely to be frequently suspended for want of repairs to the machinery; and should the supply of corn, &c. at any time fall off, it is not necessary that the labour of the prisoners should be suspended, nor can they be aware of the circumstance; the supply of hard labour may therefore be considered as almost unfailing.

With regard to the expense of these machines, it may be observed, that although their original cost may in some instances appear heavy, the subsequent advantage from their adoption, in point of economy, is by no means inconsiderable, and it is derived in a manner which must be most satisfactory to those who have the important charge and responsible control of these public establishments, viz. from the diminution in the number of persons committed. Such have been the results already experienced at those prisons, where this species of corrective discipline is enforced. The saving to the county, (in consequence of the reduction in the number of criminals) in the public charges for their apprehension, committal, conviction, and maintenance, cannot but be considerable.

It is unnecessary to occupy much time in proving the advantage which the invention of Stepping Mill presents as a species of preventive punishment. Although but very recently introduced, and hitherto but sparingly brought into action, the effects of its discipline have in every instance proved eminently useful in decreasing the number of commitments. As a corrective punishment, the discipline of the Stepping Mill has had a most salutary effect upon the prisoners, and is not likely to be easily forgotten; while it is an occupation which by no means interferes with, nor is it calculated to lessen the value of, those branches of prison regulation which provide for the moral and religious improvement of the criminal.

By a contrivance of machinery which we cannot here illustrate by a plate,

"When the machinery of the mill has attained its proper speed, certain balls rise by their centrifugal force, so as to draw a box below the reach of a bell handle, which will then cease to ring a bell, placed in some convenient situation for the purpose. But should the men at the wheels cease to keep up the requisite speed in the mill work, the balls will descend, and a projecting pin on the box, striking the handle, placed in the proper situation for that purpose, will continue to ring the bell, till they go on again properly; and by this means, a certain check will be kept on the labourers, and the governor or task-master apprised, even at a distance, that the full work is not performed."

Misunderstanding.—Among the Polish prisoners of war who were in Russia in 1661, was a distinguished nobleman, with whom nobody was allowed to speak without witnesses. This man became ill, and applied for a physician, which the Czar granted. The physician prescribed *Cremor Tartari*. The Doctor had scarcely got home, when he was arrested and carried before the Minister, who, as soon he entered, addressed him very angrily, calling him a traitor, threatening the severest punishments, exclaiming, "You dog, what have you been talking to the Pole about the Crim Tartars?" The Doctor, who stood motionless with astonishment, now comprehended the misunderstanding from the report made by some listeners to the Minister, and explained it by shewing the prescription which he had left with the Patient.

Paris Papers.

The Paris Papers of Saturday arrived by express yesterday morning. The following are Extracts:—

Paris, Sept. 21.—The MONITEUR of yesterday (Friday) contains the following paragraph:—"We have this instant learned that an attempt to effect the escape of the four individuals under sentence of death for the Rochelle conspiracy, has just been defeated at the prison de Bicetre; those who undertook to bribe the gaoler, are in custody, and a considerable sum of money has been seized. All the agents of authority have done their duty. To-morrow we shall communicate the details."

We (the QUOTIDIENNE of Saturday last) can vouch for the authenticity of the following statement:—"Since the 14th inst., a Medical Student, named Marque, who attended the Physicians on their visits to the Hospital of the Bicetre, had sought to gain over the Keeper. After a few interviews, the conversation turned upon the situation of the condemned men. Endeavours were made to excite his sympathy in their fate; and, finally, very ample offers were made. Conferences took place to concert their escape; the importunities of Marque became more and more urgent; he went so far as to offer 50,000 francs, and gave hopes of much more. Several interviews were appointed, but some difficulties always intervened to defeat them. At length the student Marque applied to know what terms the Concierge would accept, which he declared himself prepared to guarantee. He offered to pay down 10,000 francs, and the whole sum (now increased to 60,000 francs) was to be paid the moment the prisoners should be free. Marque promised every thing; he assured the keeper that he had nothing to fear, because, as he said, the police of ces Messieurs (it was thus designated certain personages) was much more powerful than that of the Government.—He must, he observed, go to Paris to conclude the treaty with the said 'Messieurs'. He returned about 5 o'clock, and stated, that two of the Messieurs were absent from the capital, and that he must, consequently, postpone matters until the following day. At last, after these successive delays, the Student entered the Keeper's Lodge, took from his pocket five thousand francs in gold, and five thousand in notes, and appeared to be sure of success. At this moment, a Peace Officer presented himself, and announced to Marque that he arrested him in the name of the King. Marque was disposed to make resistance; the officer kept him at bay, and a Brigadier of the Gendarmerie, who had been stationed in observation entered, and secured this young man. The affair is now under the cognizance of the King's Procureur; and the 10,000 francs have been deposited in the registry."

We give the above details without comment. We will merely repeat what we have before so frequently asked:—How does it happen that the principals of this band of conspirators still find dupes among the French youth? They offer gold, they employ spies, and they continue undiscovered. Let us, however, hope that they will not long remain in the shade which conceals them. The young and courageous Magistrate, to whom was been confided the charge of watching over the safety of the Monarchy, will eventually succeed in penetrating the dark abode in which they are concealed. Let us fervently hope, that they will be dragged forth, and at the same time encourage M. de Lavan to continue to merit the public confidence by his vigilance and activity.

Two Police Officers have searched the residence of M. Benjamin Constant; they were furnished with a mandate, authorising them to examine his papers, and to seize any copies they might find of his letter to M. the Procureur-General, Mangin.

M. Benjamin Constant has been cited to appear this day before the judge d'Instruction. This mandate does not give him the title of Deputy, although six weeks have not elapsed since the close of last Session, —*Courier Français*.

It was yesterday evening reported, that the four Sons-officers who are under sentence of death, for the Rochelle conspiracy, would be transferred, in the course of the night, from the Bicetre to the Conciergerie. The ECHO states, that the Prefect de Police has already examined several persons accused of being implicated in the project of effecting their escape.

M. Manduit, Director of the Colonial Administration, has just received his dismissal.

The Sieurs Lamort, Editor and Proprietor of *L'ABEILLE DE LA MOSELLE*, and Boquillon, Publisher of that paper, were cited to appear on the 19th inst. before the Preliminary Tribunal of Metz, for having published an article under the head of "Historical Narrative of the Events which have taken place at Colmar," &c. having in view to excite hatred and contempt towards the King's Government, and to defame and injure the Authorities of the Upper Rhine.

It now appears certain that the Duke de San Lorenzo at first declined the destination; but his refuse not being accepted by the King, he has deemed it incumbent upon him to accept the honourable mission confided to him.

Augsburg, Sept. 15.—The GAZETTE UNIVERSELLE has received the two following letters on the affairs of Greece. Their authenticity is

guaranteed, but as to the news they contain, it is necessary to wait for further information.

Trieste, Sept. 6.—“We have news from the Morea up to August 29 which are a little more favourable to the cause of the Greeks. They abandoned Corinth from their own choice,* and devastated the country as far as Argos. The Turks, commanded by Mahmud Ali Pasha, advanced, as far as Argolita, but were repulsed by Colocotroni and Nicetas, on the 13th, 14th, and 17th of August, with the loss of 8000 men, 2000 horses, and 200 camels. They retreated towards Corinth, and were pursued by the Greeks.

Sept. 7.—“The following letter from a Greek senator, written from Argos, on the 20th of August, is in circulation here:—“We succeeded on the 15th, 16th and 17th, in entirely defeating the Turks near Argolita. At this moment the heads of the Seraskier and Pasha Mahmud Ali-Pasha, of Salonica, are presenting to the Senators charged with the interior administration.† Three thousand prisoners are captured; the remainder of the Turks are retiring towards Corinth, to join Chourashid Pasha. On the 18th, the Turks began a negotiation for the surrender of Corinth, and evacuated the citadel to prove the sincerity of their pacific sentiments.‡ We are indebted to Colocotroni and Nicetas for the victory, who had devastated the country as far as Argos. The Senate has given up all influence over military affairs, and has acknowledged a military dictatorship; but several traitors have been beheaded. Our fleet, consisting of 69 vessels, with 60 fire ships, is on the way to Patras, ‘30 more vessels are expected from Spezzia’”§.—*Journal des Débats*.

Nuremberg, Sept. 14.—Letters from the borders of the Danube speak in the following manner of the approaching Congress. It is generally agreed that the meeting of the Sovereigns of Austria and Prussia, which is to take place in the course of September, of this year, to take such measures as the situation of affairs in Europe may demand, was resolved on last year by the Sovereigns, who met at the Congress of Laybach. Then the affairs of Italy, and the definitive pacification of the transalpine Peninsula, were the principal matters discussed. They did not appear to regard the insurrection, which has since broken out in Turkey, as very important. The Porte, it was thought, would easily succeed in reducing to obedience his Christian subjects. All the efforts of the Cabinets were directed to prevent the Greek insurrection from disturbing the harmony which hitherto had subsisted among the great Allied Powers, and as Russia was particularly interested, the assurances which Alexander had given at Laybach were sufficient to re-assure all minds. It was therefore nearly resolved on that the affairs of Turkey should not be interfered with, as long as this power respected existing treaties.

As for the Iberian Peninsula, the moment appeared very unfavourable to interfere with it. The approaching Congress was consequently fixed at Florence. Its intention was particularly to regulate the affairs of the interior of Italy. The Emperor Alexander, consented the more willingly to this arrangement, because he had long had a desire to travel through the garden of Europe, which he had never visited. But, in the course of a year, things have so changed, that the affairs of Italy are only of secondary importance, and in place of Florence, Verona has been chosen, that the Congress may be nearer the centre of Europe. The deliberations of the future Congress may be probably directed to general affairs and especial affairs. In the general deliberations in which only the five great Powers of Europe will take part, the state of Europe as a whole will be considered. The other deliberations will relate particularly to Italy, and the Princes of the Peninsula have been invited to take part in these discussions, either personally or by their Plenipotentiaries.

As to general affairs, the impulsion appears now to proceed from Vienna, or rather from Prince Metternich, whose political system is well known. Its tendency is to maintain, invariably, a state of peace among the five great Powers, and consequently through the whole of Europe.

The Cabinet of St. James has the same interest in this respect, and forms the same wishes as the Cabinet of Vienna; thus the most cordial harmony reigns between them, which will certainly not be diminished by the sudden death of the Marquess of Londonderry. The Cabinet of Berlin has adopted the same system, and the pacific sentiments of Alexander

* To abandon by their own choice a citadel which the Turks maintained eight months, very much resembles reason.—Note of the Editor of the *Journal des Débats*.

† The presence of the Greek Senators at Argos, in the midst of the armies of the Dictator, Colocotroni, appears rather an improbable circumstance.

‡ This is another voluntary evacuation which does not appear very probable.

§ We believe from this letter, that some battles have been fought since the Turks entered the Morea; but in reading these letters attentively, but particularly that of the Senator, we are persuaded that the situation of the Greeks is very distressing, and principally on account of their intestine dissensions.—(Notes of the Editor of the *Journal des Débats*.)

are manifest. Besides the state of the finances in all Europe makes peace more desirable and more indispensable than ever. It may, therefore, be foreseen, that the result of the approaching Congress will be the consolidation of the monarchical principle; this will be the chief object of the measures which are to be taken in common by the Sovereigns; and every thing tends to make us believe that the issue of the Congress of Verona will be as beneficial to the whole of Europe as the issue of that of Carlbad was to Germany.—*Correspondent d'Allemagne*.

American Papers.

From the Morning Chronicle, September 24, 1823.

The *Comet*, from New York, and bound up Channel, has put into Plymouth, and landed her newspapers, which reach up to the 20th ultimo, two days later than those previously received. The following are the only extracts we have deemed deserving of notice.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Sunday, Aug. 18.—The Resident Physician stated that he had no report to make.

Dr. Hicks reported a person removed from No. 53, Washington-street, to Bank-street, between the 12th and 13th, laboring under yellow fever; also, his daughter Mary, aged 8 years; both sickened on the 17th.

The person above reported had repeatedly been ordered to remove from the sickly district, but remained in the district until Friday, when he received a peremptory order for removing from the Mayor.

A report also was received from Dr. Perkins, of a lady now ill with yellow fever at No. 171, Greenwich street. She was removed on the 16th from 111, in the same street, which is within the prescribed limits.

Monday, Aug. 19.—The Board convened at twelve o'clock this day, pursuant to adjournment.

The Resident Physician, to whom were referred two cases reported yesterday by Dr. Hicks, in Bank-street, reported that they were decided cases of yellow fever.

Dr. Donaldson reported ——, a member of the same family as above, sick of the disease commonly called yellow fever.

Dr. Donaldson also reported ——, at No. 44, Leonard-street, as a case of “what is called yellow fever.”

These cases were both referred to the Resident Physician.

Dr. Neilson reported the case of Dr. Floyd, dead of yellow fever Dr. F. removed from No. 430, Greenwich-street, in the infected district. On Wednesday last, to Pawles' Hook, and died yesterday afternoon, (Dr. Stevens had previously visited D. F. but did not consider it his duty to report him, as he was out of the city.)

Dr. Richard Seaman reported the case of ——, at No. 98, Hanman-street. He was a dock-builder, and was in the infected district on Wednesday.

Dr. Seaman also reported the case of Ellis Jones, at No. 158, Hanman-street, as dead of yellow fever. He was one of those who refused to remove, and was taken away by the peremptory order of the Mayor.

Dr. Pascalis reported a person sick of yellow fever, removed from the corner of Cedar and Greenwich, to the corner of Washington and Chamber-street.—Adjourned.

REPUBLIC OF COLUMBIA.

New York, Aug. 19.—By the *ENDYMION*, which left Laguira on the 1st inst. we learn that the Patriot squadron, which was employed in the blockade of Porto Cavello, had arrived at the former place, having found it necessary to raise the siege, in consequence of the prevalence of the malignant fever, which carried off about 150 persons daily.

New York, Aug. 21.—Business is completely at a stand; the appearance of the yellow fever has caused a suspension of all traffic, and I feel fearful the extreme warm weather will cause that dreadful malady to spread; if so, it will cause much trouble in our commercial concerns.

The Macedonian.—*THE NORFOLK BEACON* of Wednesday states, that the crew of the Macedonian frigate are not in so favourable a state of health as was hoped. Six new cases had been reported on Monday, and two on Tuesday, on which day one death occurred.

Two more slaves were executed at Charleston on the 7th inst. The Court has completed its labours, and adjourned *sine die*.

Caracoas papers to the 28th July now inform us, that the destination of the Spanish squadron, with General Morales on board, is Porto Cavello. The *COLOMBIAN* squadron had touched at Curacao, and on observing this Spanish brigs and schooners to leeward, immediately went in pursuit; but the enemy's frigate having hove in sight, they gave up the chase and proceeded to the southward. The brig *LION*, belonging to this port, is said to be recruiting men and officers at Laguira, to reinforce the Patriot squadron off Porto Cavello.

The accounts from Maracaibo are not later than the 25th July. At that time the Patriots do not appear to have known what had become of Morales. After this great boaster had effected his escape, the whole of his papers fell into the hands of an English officer, who delivered them to the Patriot General Sonnette. The following vessels were at Maracaibo:—brig *SUPERN*, for New York July 26; schooner *PEACOCK*, of New York, for Havana the 20th; brig *CHARLES*, of do. for St. Thomas 20th. Captain sick.

Port au Prince.—Advices from Port au Prince of the 31st ult. state, that it was then very healthy; that coffee was 3s. 6d., and that sales of provisions were dull. The brig *SUPERIOR* sailed on the 31st of July for Kennebunk. In port, brigs *ALEXANDER*, for Boston, one; schooners, *HARRIET* for Turks Island, soon; *CERES*, Baltimore, next day; *NANCY*, New Orleans, one; *SISTERS*, Philadelphia, do.; sloop *VOLANT*, for New Orleans; and several vessels from Wilmington and Kennebunk, discharging.

Sea Serpent.—The *PORTLAND GAZETTE* of Tuesday states, that "several gentlemen at Nahant have recently had a distant view of this celebrated monster of the deep, whose periodical return is now ascertained. Since which he has been seen every day by different individuals of the highest respectability—and we hear a letter has been received in town describing the whole of his appearance."

It appears, from a communication to the Editors of the *BOSTON CENTINEL*, that the visits of the *Sea Serpent* to the eastward are not of recent date. The following is an extract from a *BOSTON PAPER*, dated "Sept. 8, 1796:—During the last week, was seen off Portsmouth, a *Sea Serpent*, which was supposed to be nearly 100 feet in length, as it threw itself out of water 40 feet. It was as big round as a barrel."

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

JEAN PIERRE BOYER, PRESIDENT OF HAYTI, TO MR. DODGE, AT NORTH SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS.

At Port au Prince, 16th August, 1822, 19th year of Independence.—“I have received the letter of 9th April last, which you have been pleased to address to me. I have read it with all the attention which it merits, and all the interest which the sentiments it inspires, dictated. I cannot but applaud the manifestation of zeal and philanthropy which animates you, and the wish which you have formed of seeing your Government, and those of Europe, acknowledge the Independence of the Republic of Hayti. For the interest of humanity and of national morality, it might be wished that the rights of the people should be recognized throughout all the civilised world, and that relations, reciprocally advantageous, might be established between States destined to exchange the products of their soil. Considered in this point of view, it cannot be denied that Hayti is of great importance in the scale of commerce. It is then to be hoped that time and experience, enlightening Governments upon their true interests, and destroying all prejudices founded upon trifling and absurd considerations, will produce the reign of a wise and reasonable policy, and will cause those Governments to feel the necessity of acknowledging the independence of the *Queen of the Antilles*.

Desirous of being elevated to the rank of civilized nations, and believing that the surest means of accomplishing that object is to establish mutual relations with other nations, and to favour all which can contribute to the development of the human faculties, the Haytians will always be disposed to listen to every proposition, officially made, or from individuals, which may be made to them with the view of effecting the establishment of useful relations. At the same time that they desire to establish a good understanding with States which may have commercial relations with them, they think that, before making any diplomatic communication tending to bring about this happy state of affairs, it would be proper that they should know what are the dispositions of those Governments towards them, and in what manner a step taken with this view would be received.

As to what concerns particularly the Government of the United States, I am willing to believe that the obstacles which, until now, have prevented it from pronouncing itself in favour of the independence of the Republic of Hayti, will disappear, from the moment it shall yield weak considerations to the honour of rendering a brilliant homage to the principles to which it is indebted for its political existence.

The friends of liberty in the United States, who interest themselves particularly in the fate of the Haytians, may, by continuing to exercise a happy influence upon the public opinion by their writings, ascertain the intentions of their Government as to what concerns the acknowledgement of the independence of Hayti.

As to you Sir, who are animated by so noble a zeal for every thing which can contribute to the happiness of mankind, and who have so well proved the lively interest which you take in the cause of the Haytians, by the useful and judicious observations which you have addressed to me, receive, with my thanks for the good dispositions which you entertain towards us, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

BOYER.”

Eve.

Written on seeing Mr. Bailey's Statue of Eve contemplating herself in the Fountain.

Nay, 'tis no sculptured art ! 'tis she—'tis she—
The fatal Fair, whose bright betraying smile
Robbed Man of Paradise, but taught him Love !
Oh, more than seraph-beauty ! Even Man
Is but a little lower than the angels ;"
While Woman, lovely Woman, all divine,
Transcend their glittering hierarchy. This
Well knew the subtle tempter, who albeit
Himself the semblance of a Child of Light
Could wear, yet chose a brighter minister
To lure to the fond ruin. Ah ! on such
A face as this, our primal Sire might well
Gaze away Eden ! Who, that hung on lips
Like those, and listened to the utterings
Which made them eloquent, would still desire
The presence of angelic visitants,
Or sigh for cherub-warblings ? Who, that felt
That soft heart beat to his, while o'er that neck,
Locked in love's fond embrace, his fingers twined,
Like ring-doves nestling round the tree of life,
Would deem she lured to death ?

Yet—yet she smiles—
Yet o'er her own sweet image hangs enamour'd,
While still and stedfastly as she, we gaze
And share her rapturous wonder ; deeming her
Scarcely less vital than ourselves, and breathless
Only from admiration ! Beautiful !
“The Statue which enchants the world” no more
Boasts undivided homage : Britain claims
The laurel for her Son, whose genius bids
Its sweet creation start to life and light,
Lovely as Pallas, when the brain of Jove
Teemed with divine imaginings.

The Cup of Circe.

Sketches from Designs by Mr. Dagley.—Sketch the Third.

“ ALL HAVE DRANK OF THE CUP OF THE ENCHANTRESS.”

She sat a crowned Queen—the ruby's light
Gleamed like a red star on the dark midnight
Amid her curls; but as they downward fell
To meet her ivory neck's luxuriant swell,
Some roses twined around the flowing hair—
Fair roses—yet her neck was far more fair :
They were in summer perfume, and they gave
Fresh fragrance forth at each light tress's wave.
Her cheek was crimson beauty, and her eyes
Flashed light upon its varying brilliancy.
There was a spell in those dark eyes, and all
Bent joyfully beneath its radiant thrall :
Their power was on the heart. One white hand raised
A sparkling vase, where gold and opals blazed
Only less glorious than her starry eyes ;
(How sweet the incensed breathings that arise
From that enchanted cup !) and she the while
Held the bright poison with a witching smile.
All gathered round. I marked a fair child step
And kiss the purple bubbles from the top ;
A white-haired man, too, hung upon the brim—
Oh ! that such pleasure should have charms for him—
And by his side a girl, whose blue eyes, bent
On the seducer, looked too innocent
For passion's malice ;—but love's soul was there—
And for young Love what will not woman dare ?
There was a warrior—oh, the chain was sweet
That bound him prisoner to the Circe's feet :
He knelt and gazed upon her beauty ; she
Smiled, and received his wild idolatry ;
Then sighed that low sweet sigh, whose tender tone
Is witching, from its echo of our own.
The Painter's skill has seized a moment where
Her hand is wreathing mid his raven hair ;
And he is bent in worship, as that touch,
That soft light touch, were ecstasy too much !
He is just turned from that bewildering face
To the fair arm that holds the magic vase—
The purple liquor is just sparkling up—
The youth has pledged his heart's truth on that cup !

L. E. L.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—313—

L'Aeronaut Malgre Lui.

ONE OF THE MISCHIEFS OF A FREE PRESS IN INDIA.

They who have so long laboured in vain to show that the Freedom of the Press in India must be productive of every evil under the sun, will no doubt be rejoiced to find in the JOURNAL a discovery of "one inconvenience arising from a Free Press in India." We are fully aware of the advantage the publication of what follows, will give to our enemies; since we can no longer deny the existence of at least one proof, that a Free Press is productive of evil, if not on the face of the earth, yet at least in the regions of the Atmosphere. These reflections, and others which we pass over at present, have been occasioned by a Letter lately received from a Gentleman who returned from Europe by one of the last arrivals. It was originally sent to the ASIATIC JOURNAL, in which it was refused insertion; but our desire to be impartial and to see the question fully and fairly discussed, will not allow us to suppress a single circumstance, even altho' it seems to make against our own views of the subject. In order to explain the matter to our readers, it may be well to premise that the Paper on Aërial Navigation, to which it refers, was copied into the JOURNAL of the 21st of Sept. 1821, from another Calcutta Paper, together with two other Letters on the same topic, at the earnest request of a Correspondent. Therefore, whether W. B. be guilty or innocent of the charges brought against him, JOURNAL is in nowise to blame. The Letter refused insertion by the ASIATIC JOURNAL is as follows:—

SIR, *To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.*

Whatever Restrictions there may be on the Indian Press, I have reason to complain of the Liberty which it has recently taken, in giving publicity to a private Letter of mine on Aërial Navigation. The only copy of it left in India, or ever exhibited any where, was distinctly and conspicuously marked thus:—"Not published, nor intended for circulation."—yet, in defiance of this intimation, it appeared in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL on the 21st or 22d of September last, with a Preface, in Verse and Prose, by one who subscribes himself "W. B." The Letter was, for particular reasons, sent by me to a certain individual, through another, whom, as I highly respect both, I will not indicate in this kind of discussion. W. B. is neither of them; though I am otherwise utterly ignorant who he is, how he obtained what was never given him, or for what good purpose he could, under any circumstances, "Send for Publication" "a Production" which bore upon it the foregoing prohibition.

I might now wish to justify the apparent wildness of my schemes, by relating the manner in which the practicability of, at least one of the two, has since been demonstrated to competent judges; but the subject could not be interesting to your Readers.

I consider such projects just as rational as most other amusements, while confined to the closet or the workshop; though they become ridiculous and offensive when prematurely obtruded on the notice of the world. W. B. is probably some young gentleman, equally conscious of his own smartness and alive to the ridiculous in others. The debateable ground of "what may be" is a fit theatre for the exhibitions of such a genius. We find him accordingly scenting the latent Projector; and by his prerogative of wit, turning suggestions and experiments on an unknown subject, into vain claims of a great discovery. Proceeding thus, on instinct, to unearth the game, his delight must have reached the climax, if he succeeded also in slipping the honest dulness and covert malignity of his neighbours on the hapless visionary.

Being in this manner the cause of wit in another man, I hope he will not deny me a favour in return for the intellectual banquet, to which he has helped himself at my expense. I entreat W. B. to be silent on the subject in future; or at all events, not to act so unhandsomely as to cavil at statements which he must know to be perfectly correct.

England, July 1, 1822.

A BENGAL PROJECTOR.

In corroboration of the above, the author has sent us a fragment of the original printed Letter with the words "NOT PUBLISHED" printed on the back, and "NOT intended for circulation," written under it. But that this piece of evidence may carry its full force with it, we shall subjoin as exact a copy of it as possible. Our Correspondent has written upon it the following label in pencil:—

"A fragment of the printed letter accidentally preserved from one of the copies. I believe that left in India was marked exactly in the same manner; but the printed words were in themselves sufficient."

PRINTED FRAGMENT.

occupying its whole upper surface, expecting the atmosphere to do on the bottom of Vessels, in demonstrating the Hydrest move through a box of oil which should exclude such additional power would sure on the fore

This fragment evidently belongs to that part of the printed Letter which runs thus:—

"I am not ignorant of the difficulty of making a Piston work air-tight. I had contrived one with a hollow rod admitting the air to a chamber occupying its whole upper surface, expecting the atmosphere to act here, as water is made to do on the bottom of Vessels, in demonstrating the Hydrostatic Paradox; while the rod was to move through a box of oil which should exclude air entirely from the cavity of the Tube. Much additional power would thus have been given to the action of the Piston, opposing pressure on the forepart to that on the breech of the Cylinder."—Cal. Jour. p. 230.

Polyglot Vocabulary.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR, The great importance and utility of a medium, through which to communicate with a native of any country (who can read, without studying more than one language,) must be highly interesting to the Scientific and Mercantile world. I have seen a copy of the plan now before the Admiralty and Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce. To me, it appears evidently practicable, and sufficiently comprehensive in its present state, although the author modestly offers it, "only as an Outline or Sketch, to be filled up by abler hands, to a standard or basis Vocabulary for general translation; their assistance is earnestly solicited towards perfecting the Literary Anti-Babel, the Universal Interpreter, the Great Vocabulary of Man." The words and sentences in the proposed Vocabulary, amount to 54,999, and are numbered progressively from 1 to that extent; the literal translation of any word or sentence, into any language, is found by a triple reference, the original, and translation number opposite, in a numeral concordance, ruled into parallelograms, and under the particular languages column of numbers; all translated numbers will be irregular in the concordance, although regular in their respective Vocabulary, according to the alphabetical arrangement of words and sentences of the language; the left concordance column of figures is regular, and the basis of all translations; to express the substantive "All" (No. 1802 in the original) to a native of France, he would trace the line from 1869 to the opposite number under the heading of French numbers, and apply it to his vocabulary for its value. A German, Spaniard or any other foreigner, in possession of a literal translation from the original, with a concordance or key to the different languages, by following the same rule may make himself perfectly understood by his Correspondent although totally ignorant of each others language.

The author in his introduction says, "A general adoption of the plan here offered, would enable the Merchant to transact business with foreigners, or to correspond with a Native of any Country or language. The Admiral or General to send his despatches in small compass, perfectly secure (in case of interruption) from the penetration of any other than the Correspondents. The Navigator, to make himself perfectly understood at Sea,

without the attendant risk and delay of sending boats in turbulent weather, to get or give information. The curious traveller or stranger, to carry a faithful interpreter of languages in his pocket, and express what he would say, certain in return to receive an intelligible answer. To confer the few but important advantages here stated, which are certainly attainable, should be a strong inducement towards a general adoption of the plan."

The decision of the Admiralty and Society of Arts is anxiously looked for on this very interesting proposal; it is expected in the first arrival from London, when I shall lose no time in communicating the result to your readers.

Your obedient Servant,

SIGNUM.

Malicious Insinuations Repelled.

"To hear an open slander is a curse:
But not to find an answer is a worse."

"He that the cap fits, let him wear it."

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

Though I approve and applaud your silent contempt of the reptile, who, under the signature of "AN OBSERVER," in the JOHN BULL of the 20th instant, by his vulgar vituperation confers so much honor upon your distinguished Predecessor, and who, by his lunatic incubrations, has, more than once, enabled your imbecile opponent to eke out the columns of a Paper as proverbially dull as any that ever emanated from the Press:—I nevertheless deem it becoming, if not imperative upon me, as a steady supporter of, and well-wisher to, your JOURNAL—as an ardent admirer of Mr. Buckingham's talents, and in gratitude for the many benefits which his strenuous exertions in the best of causes have conferred on the Indian Community, indignantly to repel the malicious insinuations of a creature, who, had he been possessed of the slightest claim to the title of "AN OBSERVER," or had his judgement (limited as it must be) not been warped by prejudice and interest, would have either remained a calm "OBSERVER" of late events, or confined the exercise of that humble portion of talent with which Heaven has blessed him, in "humbugging" (to borrow his own elegant phraseology) the Satellites of that circumscribed sphere, the centre and luminary of which this "OBSERVER" has had the presumption to think, nay even, to call himself!

"AN OBSERVER" is known to the Writer of this, Sir, and to a few others, who can appreciate his motives in contributing his ravings to the list of bellowing BULLITES—and who know full well, that his vituperation of your Predecessor and the JOURNAL is not only the greatest benefit this poor thing can confer, but is also the only service he will perform for nothing. If the constituted authorities, in the plenitude of their wisdom, ever think fit to visit this Gentleman with summary deprivation of his present appointment and emoluments, we shall soon see an edifying example of tergiversation! In such a case, Sir, I verily believe, "AN OBSERVER" would bestow all the "needful" he commands in the purchase of Shares in your JOURNAL, and, as a Correspondent, show his teeth against that very BULL, by whose tail he is now so willing to dangle, and to whose depraved appetite he is so ready to furnish that aliment, by which it has been but too long enabled to drag out an existence as hurtful to itself, as it will assuredly be in the end to the four-footed beasts, who graze on the same pasturage of detraction and defamation, with itself. There are some negative characters in this, as in every other Country, whose political bias it is impossible to calculate, and on whose probable demeanour under particular circumstances, we cannot hazard a prognostication,—but let me only be informed, Sir, whether "AN OBSERVER" is in or out of place, and I will infallibly hit upon that side of the question, which he *pro tempore* will espouse.

How consistent, how admirably consistent! in the Editor of the BULL—to butt at, and threaten to gore the JOURNALIST for dealing in personality, and yet to be so profuse of it himself,

and so cheerfully to parade the quantum daily furnished by his equally consistent Correspondents! How like my Lord Chancellor he pronounces his opinion, on the late Regulations respecting the Press! But he must be *Green* in the *Law* indeed if he flatters himself that he can escape its talons, when, by giving "pernicious publicity" to demoniacal, and mischievous insinuations, he calumniates the character of a man—the dust of whose shoes he—(lick-spile as he is)—is not worthy to salute:—Mr. Buckingham, Sir, is not yet defunct:—He will not fail, at the proper season and at the proper source, to appeal against a *Courier's Verdict* pronounced through the medium of a Paper, which arrogates to itself the independent title of "JOHN BULL," when "Jack Ass" would be its most appropriate appellation. Let the Editor of the BULL keep the promise he makes in this morning's notice to his Subscribers, and for once try to earn the tribute of performing that which he promises;—let him cease to vent his rage and invective against the JOURNAL and its Editors, and let "AN OBSERVER" take care how he again attempts to "strike coward like, from behind," and deal out his malicious remarks on the absent friend, of one who is ready, and knows how to retort such unmanly treatment, though he may be "1000 miles off" and in "another Presidency."

Dum-Dum, Thursday morning.

TEKELI.

BRITANNICUS IDENTIFIED.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

I must commence with an apology for defiling my pen by any notice of so unprincipled a writer as BRITANNICUS. 'Tis plain, who he is. You, Sir, know BALAAM: well then, BALAAM and BRITANNICUS, I assert to be synonymous characters, and "they cannot be separated in argument or fact." Wisdom surely lives, and will die with him! If you avow your determination to employ your talents for the edification of others; this, so far from being a subject of applause to the contemptible BRITANNICUS, draws forth an affected sneer. He "grins horribly a ghastly smile." When you explain your idea of a Free Press, for which, wondrous to be said! BRITANNICUS himself is an advocate (vide his Letter of the 7th Instant, in the BULL of the 10th), he questions your sincerity, and exclaims, "Sir, you're a rascal." Does BRITANNICUS believe, that every Tory, who holds a situation under this or that Government, and cries out Loyalty lustily, is a pure and disinterested man? If for truth's sake he admit that there are Knaves among Tories, it necessarily follows (for I take the learned strain of BRITANNICUS's own Logic for my model) that all Tories are Knaves!!!

But I have not patience to follow BRITANNICUS through his miserable jargon, or dog him to expose his casuistry. He quotes Scripture to uphold his tottering argument. Does he not remember, that "the Devil also can cite Scripture for his purpose," aye, and that he has done it too, and for a purpose not more wicked than that of BRITANNICUS, who would keep all men in the thrall of ignorance! Because the population of this country is "small"—Granted;—it is immensely great, therefore says BRITANNICUS (if I understand him properly) let us lull ourselves into inactivity and indifference. Is any thing impossible to God, and are men or Angels to be the subordinate instruments of fulfilling his gracious purpose, that Mental Light and knowledge, (hence Peace and Happiness) shall spread over the face of the earth.

Lastly, as to the signature of BRITANNICUS, no one, he affirms, has a better title to it than himself, so may an unwilling inhabitant of Botany Bay maintain, that he is a *down right Briton*!! I assure you, Sir, this is the last time I shall trouble you about the clumsy PROTEUS, the self-styled BRITANNICUS! In every shape he is to be identified as the shameless dealer in slander and falsehood!

"Destroy his webs of sophistry, in vain
The dirty creature's at his work again."

Yours

March 17, 1820.

PHILO JUNIUS.

Barny Wogan.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

I have read the Letter which appeared in the JOHN BULL, of Tuesday last, signed "BARNY WOGAN," and have been expecting to see a reply to it by "AN ENGLISHMAN," on whom it is an attack. That he has not done so I regret exceedingly, as he has the ability of which I am deficient to expose the sophistry of "BARNY WOGAN." It is, however, a Letter so much calculated to mislead certain Men, that I am unwilling to let it pass unnoticed, or to be read in England unanswered, although the Letter may have been written by a M. D. signing himself "BARNY WOGAN;" it is, I think, quite clear, that it was dictated and composed by a Doctor of a different cloth.

"BARNY WOGAN," aware of the effect which the second Letter of AN ENGLISHMAN would have in Edinburgh, was anxious that it should be considered the Letter of a Man of straw: hence all his abuse of AN ENGLISHMAN. BARNY pronounces that Gentleman to be "a Radical of the first water," and why? because, forsooth, "AN ENGLISHMAN" gave to the Public an opinion of Doctor Bryce, in a plain unvarnished style. BARNY tells us, that Mr. Buckingham is an adventurer, because he writes to "earn his own bread"—so I say, does Doctor Bryce; there is, however, this difference between the late Editor and the Doctor; the writings of Mr. Buckingham instruct and delight; have the writings of the Doctor such an effect? Mr. Buckingham had no fixed Salary or other means to earn his bread; the Doctor has; for he receives, as the head of the Kirk in this country, not less than 1000 Rupees a month, and he is now *Clerk of the Stationery*, which gives him not less than 500 Rupees a month; yet, he publishes monthly a Magazine, in which he cries down the Freedom of the Press.

BARNY WOGAN tells us, that the Doctor did not solicit the appointment of Clerk of the Stationery; the ENGLISHMAN has said he did solicit it: I believe the ENGLISHMAN, and so do nine-tenths of this Society. BARNY tells us, that two respectable individuals refused it; but he does not tell us that one respectable gentleman who formerly held it, and who had resigned it from ill health, applied for it; surely he had a claim to it, but did he get it? BARNY tells us that the Clerk of Stationery does not sit at the receipt of Custom, and that he has nothing to do but controul the receipts and delivery of English Stationery. How comes it then, that Doctor Bryce invited tenders of Contract for the supply of *Country Paper, Tape, Wax, and Sand*, and published his invitation in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY?

BARNY tells us, that the Doctor is now for the first time accused of being the cause of all the mischief. BARNY knows right well, that his assertion is not believed by five men in Calcutta; but BARNY dreads the opinion of people at a greater distance. BARNY, in imitation of his friend—"A Friend to Banks" calls Mr. Buckingham "an adventurer," which, according to their acceptance of the word, I am led to suppose, signifies a "Man not in the Service," so that by BARNY's own showing he is himself "an adventurer." BARNY therefore has no more claim to the Medical practice which he enjoys in this city, than Mr. Buckingham had to publish a Newspaper, by which he wrote into utter nothingness the MIRROR Newspaper, although conducted by Doctor Bryce, until at last it died a natural death from debility; but BARNY has nothing to fear from his victory over, or competition with, the Medical Gentlemen of this City, who are all liberal men, not at all inclined to erect their *Steeple* higher than their neighbours on which to place their "COCK CROWING." BARNY says, that AN ENGLISHMAN told the Public with intention to "delude" that Mr. Buckingham was compelled to quit, &c. but BARNY has not told us of a certain threat to place the late Editor of the JOURNAL under charge of the Town Major. Mr. Buckingham however had no choice; for had he remained to the 15th of April, he must have subjected himself and family to the numberless miseries of a winter's passage all the way to England, of at least six months. But, Sir, "BARNY WOGAN" has, "let the cat out of the bag," and tells us in plain unsophisticated language, that Doctor Bryce is the author of the Letters signed "FRIEND OF AND TO

BANKES;" and like a man exulting in his iniquity, he impudently asserts, that for so doing, the Doctor ought to have the praise and gratitude of this Society! Truly, such sophistry is an insult to every man of common sense; ninety-nine out of one hundred men in any Country, would condemn such a very uncharitable attack on an Individual, (see the first Letter in the BULL, signed "FRIEND OF BANKES"), coming too, as BARNY acknowledges, from a Man of God, whose duty it was to promote peace and good understanding. The "FRIEND OF BANKES" may be a deep-read and a very learned man, but it does not follow that he has acted like, or that he is, a "WISE MAN."

I am, Sir, your obedient humble Servant,
Calcutta, March 20, 1823. ————— A LOVER OF TRUTH.

Queries for Solution.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

If you see no objection, have the goodness to insert the following Queries, and request the favor of some one of your many Correspondents answering them.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Q.

Is fair discussion the privilege of a Free Man?
Is an Englishman (or ought he to be) less than Free?

Bombay.

Bombay, March 5, 1823.—We are still unable to announce any arrival from England at either Presidency.

As accounts were received on Sunday of the TRIUMPH having touched at Calcutta, that vessel may be daily looked for.

On Wednesday last the Annual General Meeting of the Education Society was held at St. Thomas's Church, the Honorable the Governor in the Chair,—after the general business of the meeting had been gone through, the examination of the two Central Schools commenced; and the proficiency of the Children afforded great gratification to all present. Rank and rewards were bestowed upon the Scholars according to this proficiency with the utmost impartiality.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief and Suite arrived from the outstations on Monday.

Sporting Intelligence.—We have been favoured with the following letter from Poonah dated February 28th.—A most sporting and interesting performance to those who are fond of the turf, and desirous of ascertaining the bottom and rate of Arab Horses took place over the race course at this place this morning.

Colonel Willingly Cotton had matched an Arab Horse of his called Bagdad, that he went eighteen miles (18) within the hour, carrying 7 stone—the Horse was out of training, and a week was allowed only for that purpose—the general idea was against the Horse, who started at $\frac{1}{2}$ before six this morning, and completed the distance with $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile over, with the greatest ease in 50 minutes and 40 seconds—there remains little doubt from the Horse not being at all distressed, and his pace when pulled up that he would have gone 3 miles more within the hour. I send you the time he took to go round the course each round.

"Bagdad" carried 4 pounds over his weight is 5 years old, and was purchased from his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

This rate is fully equal to any of the matches done in England, and proves the bottom of a good Arab to be as good as any English Blood Horse.

	M.	S.
1st time round the Course,	3	25
2d	3	35
3d	3	50
4th	3	50
5th	4	0
6th	5	15
7th	3	30
8th	4	15
9th	4	45
10th	4	45
11th	4	50
12th	4	40
	Minutes	59 40

Round the course is $1\frac{1}{2}$ (one mile and half) and 40 yards—Pulled up after the 6th round for 1 minute and a half.

He is an Iron Grey, with a very flat forehead and excellent bones; a large sum was immediately bid for him and refused.—*Bombay Gazette.*

—316—

Eulogium on the Sheriff.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,

A PETTY JUROR might have saved himself a great deal of unnecessary research and mental labour, had he taken the trouble to have made himself acquainted with the fact that such an alteration as he proposes in the Sheriff's panel, had already been brought under the notice of the Court, and that Sir Francis McNaghten had made a public declaration to the Jury at the last Sessions, that such a reduction was in contemplation.

We have from day to day seen the columns of public Journals disgraced with vituperations against persons holding the highest official situations in this country, as if rank and respectability alone, constituted a mark at which the malicious shafts of disappointed individuals were to be directed. I am no advocate for the exercise of arbitrary power or restrictions on the liberty of the press, so long as it is not made the vehicle of slander and falsehood, but rather than have a repetition of such matter as we have lately seen in print, tending to bring the first men in the country into contempt, to create dissensions and disturb the peace of private families, I would hold up my hand for the issuing of an order to restrain the circulation of newspapers altogether.

The JOHN BULL informs us, that the complaint against the keeper of the Calcutta Jail, was first tendered for insertion in your paper, but that you declined doing so. You had doubtless good grounds for refusing, and in the opinion of all unbiased men, acted perfectly right.—The line of conduct which ought to have been pursued by an Editor in such a case is easily defined. He should in the first instance have assured himself of the truth of the statement, and then referred the parties to the Sheriff, (whose Servant the Jailer unquestionably is, and for whose conduct he is and must be responsible) for redress. If no redress however followed from this application, it was then time enough to bring the matter before the public; but no, the letters are kept back,—no inquiry is instituted as to the truth of the charge, but a most inviolable paragraph is sent out to the world, reflecting upon all persons concerned in the management of the Jail. Away with such hypercritics, and if public men are to be censured, in God's name, let there be something like truth in the accusation.

I have an eye to good as well as to evil, and turn with pleasure from the contemplation of such unfair and unmanly attacks, to the relation of facts, which shew the sandy foundation on which this charge against a worthy man, and an impartial public officer (who has labored in an unprecedented manner for the public convenience) is founded.

The first and greatest improvement which I am led to notice, is the addition that has been made to the list of Petty Jurors and the judicious selection which has been made from it. Before the time of the gentleman who holds the Office of Sheriff, there was an indiscriminate mixture from the convict returned from transportation to the Newmarket jockey. Now, we observe, the respectable tradesman and the intelligent assitant in public and commercial establishments impanelled for the trial of offences.

Again we observe, that the instant it was hinted in your paper, that it would be a desirable improvement if the Jury were to assemble in the box opposite to that in which they then did, the suggestion was attended to, and the proposed alteration carried into effect. The attention which has been paid, by the person who has been so grossly calumniated, to the comforts of Debtors confined in the Jail is another matter for commendation; for I will venture to say, that it never heretofore was under regulations which tended more to the health and comfort of these unfortunate persons than it now is, and I have not the least doubt but that three-fourths of them would if called upon, verify the truth of the assertion.

I do not profess to have any actual knowledge of the fact; but it has been rumoured that in addition to these praise-worthy exertions, it is in contemplation to have a carriage constructed which is to be sent daily to the mansions of the British residents for the purpose of collecting such provisions as may not have been consumed on the previous day, and that an appeal is also to be made to the gentlemen of the Presidency, to forward at the same time such wearing apparel as may not be in actual use, so that there is every probability of the prisoners being clothed as well as fed, through the humanity of the gentleman who has so unhandomely been brought before the public.

I shall concur in these remarks by expressing a hope, that the conductors of public newspapers will in future be more upon their guard in listening to *ex parte* statements, and not hazard the reputation of their Journals by giving publicity to every trumped-up story which may be sent to them for publication.

X—

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA, THIS-DAY.

	H. M.
Morning	0 56
Evening	1 20

Cruelty to Animals.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,

I have often remarked with much pain the cruel manner in which the poor Oxen in the Hackeries are used by their inhuman Drivers. I will take the liberty of pointing out two or three ways in which these useful animals are tortured by their brutal tormentors.

The first thing to which I would refer, is the yoke, or rather the piece of bamboo which crushes the necks of the poor unfortunate animals, and which not being padded nor in any way softened, chafes the neck until the flesh is laid quite bare, in which state it continues, for be it ever so sore, nothing is placed to lessen the chafing, or to decrease the pain which the animal must thus experience from the continued irritation of an unhealed sore. Another shocking and disgusting thing in my opinion is the method adopted by the brutal owners to mark their cattle. Often have I seen a poor Ox cicatrized from head to tail. Stars of all shapes the line of beauty, suns, moons, and the whole of the planetary world ornamented his reeking sides, and his inhuman master, as if determined to produce an acne to his cruelty, sat on the front of a heavy loaded hackney, and screwed his tail and inhumanly flogged him for the purpose of accelerating his motion. Really, Mr. Editor, it does appear strange to me, that nothing has been done by the Police to better the condition of this (in this country) most useful animal. To oblige the natives to pad the yokes of the poor Oxen, or not to lacerate the whole of their carcasses without mercy, would certainly be a difficult task, and if some regulation on the principle of Mr. Martin's excellent act were adopted here, the effects would no doubt be most effectual and salutary.

I am, Sir, Your's,

PHILO. BOVIS.

Carrier Pigeons.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,

The Correspondent of the JOURNAL X. observed, that the expence attending a Pigeon establishment for the conveyance of messages from hence to Saugor and back, would be but trifling. In the JOURNAL of the 18th instant, he goes further and asserts, that it would cost nothing, calculating upon eating the old pigeons in return for their faithful services, either baked or in a pie (tough morsels) or by selling the redundant young of these prolific winged Hurkars, to defray the attendant expence of dove cotes at each extremity of the line. I believe that X. has not taken into his calculation, the number of assistants necessary to give effect to his plan. This would be a circuit with three men at least to manage each station, with twelve constantly employed night and day, to interchange the birds in an interval of 80 geographical miles by roads. An intelligent superintendent at each station will also be required to send the chits to their direction, by an additional Peon, and to forward a reply (if necessary) by a pigeon belonging to the opposite station. In my humble opinion, all this expence can never be met by eating the old, or the sale of the young carriers, as they are now sold at 6 pice the pair in Saugor, and 7 in Calcutta. Gram or pease may not have been taken into the calculation of X. If not, I beg him to take it in, as twenty couple of old birds at each end constantly breeding, will devour more than two horses. That the plan is practicable, there can be no doubt. Whether it would be less expensive than line of telegraphs for the same distance or not, remains to be proved by a more satisfactory estimate than has hitherto been made. As to the expedition of the bird, including the time to secure him and to tie on his chit and taking it off at the opposite station, it may be fairly averaged at 3 hours for 60 miles direct. For the distance from London to Portsmouth, or 71 miles, one minute and a half of time is found to be quite sufficient, to send the Message "prepare to set your clocks and watches." This is observed at the Admiralty station every clear day, when the Horse Guards strike the first stroke of twelve. About that hour all the signal men are on the alert or look out, and have the time before the clock has done striking in London. By the Shutter Telegraph, the twelve o'clock signal required two and a half minutes. X. is one of the first proposers of a public pigeon telegraph, and I sincerely hope that his proposal may succeed. As to steam-boat passengers or valetudinarians, (sailing for pleasure or in pursuit of health, in a pilot schooner below the Sand Heads,) taking carried pigeons from Calcutta to announce their progress and affectionate regards, one-half of the pleasure would be lost for want of a respondent pigeon, an indispensable animal in a public institution.

TEL-US.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,.....	4 0 per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange,.....	3 8 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit, open date,.....	5 0 per cent.
To 2 Months Certain,.....	4 0 per cent.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Bible Association.

We embrace an early opportunity to lay before the Indian Public, the *First Report of the Calcutta Bible Association*, just issued from the press; and we do this, more particularly with a view to invite the friends of the Bible,—indeed to call upon every Christian in the country, to promote the objects of the Association. This may be done by either establishing Branch Associations throughout the country, or, wherever it may not be practicable to do so, by pecuniary contributions to the funds of the **CALCUTTA ASSOCIATION**.

We cannot use more fit and forcible arguments in advocating the good cause, than those contained in the following extracts:—

“The man, who in a season of drought renders a spring inaccessible, may be guilty of murder as well as the miscreant who infects it with poison. When the general welfare is at stake, indolence is brutality, and he, who does not strain every nerve, bids the victims around him to perish. The application is easy. Consulting the Bible, we see the refuge that shelters, and the fountain that refreshes. Shall we hide in that refuge, and drink of that fountain heedless of another's danger, and touched with no compassion for his distress? Impossible! He does not love the Bible, he never reaped a single blessing from it, who neither imparts its truths, nor cares whether any one else does. Men at large are members of the same family, and each man should help his brethren. What a luxury is it to improve the opportunity! How sublime the career of a philanthropist!”

“When we tender a Bible, we act as the almoners of God's highest bounty; we invite to all the means of grace, and to the hope of glory; we aim, with the divine blessing, to exalt the receiver's heart towards heaven, if not rather to bring heaven down into the receiver's heart.”

“Can a person, with a Bible in his hand, the love of God in his heart, be comfortable, while he recollects that his neighbour lives both without God and without the means of knowing him? Introduce the Bible, and you gain much. If he accept it, you make him your debtor, and thus engage his attention to your kind advice. You fix near him a witness against all iniquity. You set before him the evil and the good. You warn him to flee from the wrath to come. You direct him to the mercy of God in Jesus Christ our Lord. Nor is the individual himself the only one to whom you may look for some fruit of your labour. Does the husband reject the gospel?—the wife may welcome it. Do the parents agree to walk still in darkness?—the children may read, and be allured into the light of life.”

FIRST REPORT OF THE CALCUTTA BIBLE ASSOCIATION,

At the First Anniversary Meeting of the **CALCUTTA BIBLE ASSOCIATION**, held at the Town Hall, on Friday evening, 3d January, 1823.

The Rev. D. CORRIE in the Chair.

The Report of the Committee having been read by the Minute Secretary, the Rev. J. STATHAM,

On the motion of the Rev. Mr. CRAWFORD, seconded by the Rev. E. CAREY, it was

Resolved unanimously,

1. That the Report now read, be received, adopted, and printed under the direction of the Committee.

On the motion of the Rev. Dr. MARSHMAN, seconded by the Rev. JAS. HILL, it was

Resolved unanimously,

2. That this Association feels the deepest regret at the loss it has sustained by the departure of our late worthy President, J. W. SHERER, Esq. for England; and that the Rev. T. T. THOMASON be requested to accept the situation of President, which has thus become vacant.

The Rev. T. T. THOMASON signified his acceptance of the office by a letter, then read.

On the motion of the Rev. J. B. WARDEN, seconded by Mr. G. GOURLY, it was

Resolved unanimously,

3. That, in consequence of the lamented death of the Rev. W. H. BANKHEAD, the Rev. S. TRAWIN be requested to become one of the Secretaries of the Association.

On the motion of the Rev. M. HILL, seconded by Mr. RAY, it was Resolved unanimously,

4. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Officers and Members of the Committee, for their exertions during the past year; that the Officers be requested to continue in their services, and that the following Gentlemen compose the Committee for the ensuing year

The Minute Secretary acknowledged this resolution.

On the motion of the Rev. J. STATHAM, seconded by Mr. PENNEY, it was

Resolved unanimously,

5. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Gentlemen of the Town Hall Committee, for the use of the Town Hall on the present occasion; and to the Masonic Brethren of the Lodge of True Friendship, for the privilege we enjoy of holding our Committee Meetings in their Lodge.

On the motion of J. F. SANDYS, Esq. seconded by E. A. NEWTON, Esq. it was

Resolved unanimously,

6. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman for his kindness in taking the Chair, and the ability which he has conducted the business of the evening.

The Chairman then acknowledged the Resolution, and adjourned the Meeting to the 1st Friday in 1824.

Rules and Regulations of the Calcutta Bible Association.

I. That we form ourselves into an Association, in connection with the British and Foreign Bible Society, through the medium of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, for the purpose of contributing towards the circulation of the Holy Scriptures without Note or Comment, particularly in Calcutta and its environs; and that it be denominated the **CALCUTTA BIBLE ASSOCIATION**.

II. That every person, subscribing not less than Four Annas per month, or making a donation of One Goldmohur or upwards at one time, shall be a Member of this Association. The contributions to be paid monthly, quarterly, or annually, at the option of the Subscriber.

III. That the business of the Association be under the management of a President, a Treasurer, three Secretaries, a Sub-Treasurer, and a Committee, consisting of not less than twenty-four other Members, and under the patronage of such other Honorary Members as the Society or Committee shall select and obtain.

IV. That every Clergyman or other Minister, contributing to the funds of this Society, shall be entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting of the Committee.

V. That the Committee shall meet to transact business once every month or oftener, on some days to be fixed by themselves; and that five shall form a quorum.

VI. That the Committee make it their business to inquire what families or individuals, residing within its sphere, are destitute of the Holy Scriptures, and desirous of obtaining them; and that it shall be the duty of the Committee to furnish them therewith at prime cost, reduced prices, or gratuitously, according to their circumstances.

VII. That it shall be the duty of every Member of the Committee to solicit and collect donations and subscriptions; and that these contributions shall be paid to the Sub-Treasurer, at the monthly Committee Meeting; who shall, when the money in his hands amounts to the sum of 100 Rupees, pay it to the Treasurer.

VIII. That the funds of this Association shall be expended in purchasing at the Depository of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, Bibles, Testaments, and single portions of the Holy Scriptures, at the cost prices, to be disposed of as before directed; and that the surplus, if any, shall be remitted at the close of every year to the Auxiliary Society.

IX. That a general meeting of the Subscribers be held on the first Friday in January in each year, when the accounts, as audited by the Committee, shall be presented, the proceedings of the past year reported, and a new Committee appointed.

REPORT.

The Committee of the **CALCUTTA BIBLE ASSOCIATION** has now the happiness of presenting to its numerous friends and members the first Annual Report of its proceedings; and it affords them the highest satisfaction to observe, that through the Divine blessing on their efforts and the zealous exertions of their coadjutors, the object for which it wa-

formed, has been realized, far beyond the most sanguine expectations of its friends and supporters.

That admirable Institution, the British and Foreign Bible Society, formed in 1804, is too well known from the blessings it has conveyed to all parts of the globe, to need a description here.

The numerous proofs of moral and spiritual benefit resulting from its formation, and the simplicity of its arrangements, have encouraged the establishment of various Auxiliary Societies in different parts of the world, amongst which we have the pleasure to rank the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, established in February 1811. Incalculable as have been the benefits arising from the operations of that Society, the want of a Bible Association was still much felt by those who entered deeply into the views of the Bible Society; and under a conviction, that every practicable means should be adopted for the dissemination of the Holy Scriptures in this benighted land, it was at length determined, in order to give greater effect to its valuable operations, to establish a Bible Association, for ascertaining and supplying the want of the Holy Scriptures in Calcutta and its environs.

Accordingly, every necessary arrangement having been made, a public meeting was convened at the Town Hall on Friday, 7th June 1822, at which the Association was established.

Your Committee, in proceeding to detail the operations in which they have been engaged, would observe, that, as the principal efforts of the Association have been directed to the establishment of a system, requiring the continued support of its members and friends, in order, that it may be strengthened and brought to maturity, the Association must still be considered in a state of infancy; and while the Committee confidently anticipates the most beneficial results from adoption of a system of district exertion, they are anxiously solicitous that others, who duly appreciate the boundless importance of thus supplying every house and family with that Sacred Volume, which can alone make men wise unto salvation, should step forward to aid them in the important work in which they are engaged.

When the formation of this Association was officially announced to the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, it was hailed with joy, and adopted by them as a valuable Auxiliary to their exertions in the Bible cause; and the Reverend Mr. THOMASON, in communicating a resolution passed by the Committee of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, stated, that he had long wished to behold an institution formed, "whose express object should be *district and local co-operation*; so that every lane and cottage of this increasingly populous city might be explored;" and observed, "that the advantages resulting from such a system would be incalculably great, as many scenes of wretchedness would be explored, many wants brought to light, and much zeal elicited, by the continued patient, affectionate, and judicious visiting of the Collectors."

Your Committee having been thus organized, took every necessary step to give publicity to the object for which the Association was formed. Having prepared and printed an Address to the Christian Inhabitants of Calcutta and its neighbourhood, they proceeded to divide Calcutta and its Suburbs into

DISTRICTS.

In the prosecution of this part of their duty, they have to acknowledge the valuable assistance derived from several friends to the Bible cause. A large map of Calcutta was presented by one gentleman; and one of its own members, from materials in his possession, willingly undertook to sketch plans of each separate district, for the use of the Collectors of the Society. These will prove valuable aids to those, whose office it is to visit the inhabitants.

The advantages resulting from this system are too apparent to need particular illustration here. They have already been fully evinced, since, by the attention of each Collector being directed to a particular division of this populous city, a more accurate knowledge of the want of the Holy Scriptures has been obtained, and that want supplied with more facility, discrimination, and probable good result, than could possibly have been done by promiscuous visiting.

It is not only with regard to the circulation of the Word of God, however, that our Association has been useful; many scenes of distress have also been discovered, which would otherwise have remained unexplored, and relief has been obtained from charitable Institutions, through the representation of the Collectors of those districts where such deserving objects have been found; while many cases of fraud and imposition on the funds of charitable Institutions have been detected, by the personal visits of Collectors to the several habitations of those who had heretofore been considered fit objects for the exercise of benevolence. Indeed, the Monthly Reports of Collectors abound with instances of the salutary effects, in various ways, of the visiting system adopted by this Association.

The following are a few extract from the reports of Collectors; to which, however, we would prefix a very pleasing extract from a letter of a Missionary in an upper station:—

"I have heard with great satisfaction of the formation of the Calcutta Bible Association, and I wish to subscribe monthly four rupees to this Society. Daniel, my Malee, whom I lately baptized, and Bisho-nauth, a young Brahmin living with me, who is a candidate for baptism, said, that if such a tribute as they could give, would be accepted, each of them would subscribe four annas monthly. The latter added, 'Sir, you allow me once a week, (on Sundays,) fish and milk. I can do very well without it, and thus I shall save four annas for the Bible Society.'

One poor woman on whom I called the second time, my first visit having been unsuccessful, said, that since I called before, she had been trying to find a Bible which she had a long time ago put by in a chest; but as she could not find it, she would subscribe for a new one.

On making known the object of my visit to a poor man, who had formerly been a Soldier in His Majesty's Service, he said, he was glad I had called; for he formerly had subscribed to a Bible Society; but since he had been in Calcutta, he did not know to whom he could pay his mite. He put down his name as a free monthly subscriber of one rupee; 'for', said he, 'it is a pity there are so many poor creatures without Bibles.'

This month I have the pleasure to state, that three respectable natives have become subscribers for Bibles.

On calling at one house, the mistress appeared, surprised at my visit, and on my inquiring, if she possessed a Bible, 'Bible?' said she, 'Why! I have got no less than three, and to satisfy you I will bring them.' Away she trudged, and soon returned laden with the sacred volumes. On my inquiring, if she ever read them, a visible alteration took place in her countenance. At length she confessed she did not. After a few observations, she promised no longer to neglect the perusal of them.

In one compound near Chunam Gully, I met with a scene of great distress. There were about 20 adults, and as many children, and only one of these persons had a Bible. Some of them appeared very anxious to possess the word of God—I promised to supply them, and they were very thankful.

This month we have disposed of a Bible and the Gospels of Matthew and John to Hindoos, who are anxious to examine our Scriptures.

Another Collector, in his report of the same month, says:—"I have disposed of several copies of the Gospels to poor Sircars.

Whilst conversing with a poor man, who appeared in much distress, a number of persons assembled round me, and paid serious attention to our discourse. Some of them signified their desire to possess the Bible. I spent the remainder of the afternoon in conversing with them, and complied with their wishes far as possible.

Several persons in my district rejoice that the Association has been formed. They were living in great distress; but their distress has been removed by an allowance from a Charitable Fund; and whilst their indigence has been relieved, the imposition of others on the charity of the public has been detected."

I met in one of the houses belonging to my district with a sailor, whom I asked, whether he read the Bible whilst on board the ship. He answered, 'No, we have no time for it,' adding that, even if he had time, he would prefer reading a jest or song book; and when I asked him, 'Why?' he replied, with sailor-like frankness, 'There is more life in it.' I endeavoured to convince him that, if he would only read the Bible seriously and diligently, he would find that there was more life in that book than in all the other books in the world, taken together; and I gave him a copy of the Address to Mariners, with several tracts on the value of the Bible. When I saw him again, he declared that he was much pleased with the tracts I had given him, and highly approved of them, particularly of the Address to Mariners; and that he would with great pleasure give his mite to the Bible Society, which he did. I furnished him with a considerable number of tracts, which he is now busily engaged in reading, and which he has promised to lend to his ship-mates, during his approaching voyage to England.

Being on board the ship ASIA, I found there was a deficiency of Bibles. Having three with me, I offered them for sale. Three seamen were desirous to purchase; but all the money they then could muster, amounted to one Spanish dollar and one rupee, which they brought to me, and I delivered the Bibles in return, and enjoyed the happiness of beholding them immediately reading them."

It has afforded peculiar satisfaction to the minds of your Committee, to witness the sincere pleasure with which the poorer classes of society have subscribed their 4, 6, or 8 annas per month, in order, to obtain the Word of God; and it has been found by thus subscribing, the Bible has been far more prized than when gratuitously bestowed. Indeed, is it not highly probable, that a poor man, who from his scanty pittance subscribes four annas per month, either for the purchase or distribution of the Bible, will from that very circumstance be induced to read it more

attentively than ever, and to communicate its blessed contents with pleasure to his family?

Notwithstanding the willing and unremitting exertions of the several Gentlemen who have thus devoted their time and labours to the promotion of this grand work, there still remain several districts without visiting Collectors. Your Committee, however, anticipate, that the appeal now made to the friends of the Bible cause will not be in vain; but that those Gentlemen, whose time will permit them to spend a few hours a week in so interesting a work, will voluntarily step forward as Collectors for the vacant districts. To excite such exertions, it can surely be necessary only to suggest, that the Bibles thus distributed, may be the means (under God) of the eternal salvation of those who receive them; for what reward can be greater, what incitement stronger, than the pleasure of being the instrument in effecting such a glorious object?

Your Committee have further to state, with regard to the advantages derived from the system pursued, that much valuable information has been gained respecting that interest portion of the human family,

THE JEWS,

who were resident in Calcutta. The Rev. Mr. THOMASON had suggested, that by means of our Association many things might be ascertained respecting the lost sheep of the House of Israel; and that, as a large supply of Hebrew New Testaments had been received from the Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, it would be desirable that every step should be taken to carry the benevolent designs of that Society into effect. In consequence of a circular issued to the Members of your Committee, Mr. AGANON, the Collector in whose district they principally reside, used every exertion in his power to gain the desired information, and presented to your Committee a full and interesting report of their families, names, number, and professions.

It is highly gratifying to your Committee further to state, that several of these individuals have received the Testaments with gratitude, and have promised carefully to peruse them. What member of this Association will not join in the fervent prayer, that the perusal of them may be blessed in convincing them that Jesus of Nazareth is the true Messiah; and in leading them, to commit their souls to Him, who wept over the sinners of Jerusalem.

Your Committee have also the pleasure of announcing the formation of a

MARINE SUB-COMMITTEE,

for the purpose of ascertaining and supplying the want of the Holy Scriptures amongst the Seamen, visiting the Port of Calcutta. The Sub-Committee having been formed, proceeded to issue printed circulars to Mariners, calling their attention to this important object; and several of that interesting class of society have been supplied with the Word of God by their means. When we consider the peculiar situation in which Mariners are placed, being for a length of time debarred from attending the stated worship of God, and the many opportunities afforded them for reflection, we cannot but feel peculiar satisfaction that they are put in possession of that Sacred Volume, which can give light to the blind, heal the broken heart, and bring life and immortality to light, among those who sit in darkness and the shadows of death.

Printed circulars have also been addressed by the Secretaries to Commanders of vessels manned by Europeans, suggesting the importance and practicability of forming Bible Associations on board their respective ship—a measure which has been adopted by many pious Captains in British ports, and has always been found productive of the most beneficial results. Nor have the vessels manned by Europeans alone engaged the attention of the Marine Sub-Committee, but also those which are manned by Lascars; as letters have been addressed to the Commanders of such vessels, stating that, as there is generally one person on board who can read the Hindoo tongue in the Persian character, viz. the writer of the Serang, it would promote the object of this Association, if during the leisure hours, which are generally allowed on the Sabbath-day this person could be induced to read to his fellow countrymen portions of the New Testament. In order, that every facility might be afforded, some copies of the Gospel of St. Matthew were forwarded at the same time. Several Captains have promised to introduce the system on board their respective ships.

Your Committee have also the pleasure to state, that, by the kind permission of the committee of the Bethel Society, that vessel has become a depot of Bibles for distribution among Sailors; and one of the Members of the Marine Sub Committee attends on board, each Sabbath, for the purpose of disposing of copies of the Sacred Volume to the Mariners who may there attend the worship of God.

Your Committee, amidst all the encouragement they have to proceed in the cause in which they consider it their privilege to be engaged, have now to notice two events of a painful nature, viz. the death of the Rev. W. H. BANKHEAD, one of the Secretaries to the Association; and the departure of our late worthy President, J. W. SHERER, Esq. for England. It is a consolatory reflection, however, that, as it regards

the latter, his patronage and support will still be enjoyed by the friends of the same cause, in another quarter of the world, although we, in common with the Indian public, have to regret, in general, the loss which this and all other philanthropic societies have thus sustained.

It is certainly an anomaly in the history of the Bible transactions, to record instances of idolaters subscribing to a fund for the distribution of the Christian Scriptures; yet your Committee have the pleasure of stating, that many Hindoos, and some of them of superior rank, are now entered on their books as periodical subscribers—some have anxiously sought for copies of the Gospels, and have voluntarily paid their full cost. What ultimate effect the reading may produce, is not for your Committee to anticipate; the distribution is their province—the blessing must proceed from God; and that same Divine Being has commanded that the glad tidings, which the Bible contains, should be diffused through all the nations of the earth. When we reflect on the important situation we occupy, while perusing the godlike designs of the Bible Society, being situated in the very heart of an idolatrous land, it certainly should propel us to more energetic exertions in disseminating the glorious records of divine inspiration; and although the funds of the Association at this time may appear in a prosperous state, it must be remembered, that a large proportion of the sums subscribed have been donations, not annual subscriptions, and consequently will not be regularly repeated; and that new fields of usefulness are opening, new prospects of affording the means of spiritual instruction presenting themselves to our view. Your Committee therefore cannot refrain from endeavoring to impress on the minds of all present, the urgent necessity of continued zeal and exertion in a cause which will finally prevail; for “the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea; and the Lord shall be king over all the earth.”

With regard to the

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SCRIPTURES,

by means of this Association, your Committee have to state, that the number of copies of Bibles, Testaments, and single portions of the Holy Scriptures, which have been purchased at the Depository of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, is 2152. Of this number 1578 copies have been disposed of by sale or gratuitously, or placed at the disposal of Missionaries and others. 574 copies remain accordingly under the care of the Bible Secretary.

Your Committee cannot omit to relate more particularly, what measures they have taken to promote the circulation of the Portuguese Bible among the Roman Catholic Christians in Calcutta. The Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society lately sent to their Auxiliary Society in Calcutta 500 copies of the Rev. Antonia Pereira's Portuguese translation of the Holy Scriptures. As this is the Portuguese version of the Bible, which has been authorized by the Roman Catholic Church, and which is highly esteemed by competent judges, your Committee supposed that this edition of the Portuguese Bible would be gladly received by many Roman Catholics in Calcutta and its neighbourhood, to whom that language is familiar, if they were only informed that it could be procured here; and they accordingly adopted to such measures as they thought best adapted to obtain this object. With this view they directed the Bible Secretary of your Association, to address a letter on this subject to the leading members of the Roman Catholic community of Calcutta, and to present them at the same time, in the name of your Committee, with a copy of the work in question. Ten of the principle Roman Catholic Gentlemen in Calcutta and its neighbourhood were accordingly addressed on this subject by the Bible Secretary, and presented with a copy of the Bible. These copies were thankfully received by those to whom they were presented, and several of them in their replies promised to promote the circulation of this Bible to the utmost of their power. One of them has disposed, in the short space of one month, of 12 copies at the retail price, and has lately sent for six more; and another begged lately that several copies might be forwarded to him, for the purpose of sending them to Goa. Your Committee are persuaded, that you will participate with them in the satisfaction they enjoy, in beholding this favourable commencement of a more extended circulation of the lively oracles of God among the Roman Catholic Christians in India.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, MARCH 22, 1823.

	BUY	SELL
Remittable Loans,	Rs. 30 0	29 0
Unremittable ditto,	7 0	6 8
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for 3	25 0	24 0
48 Months, dated 30th of April 1822,	3	
Bank Shares,	6100 0	6000 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	206 8	205 0
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 6 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount,		at 4 per cent.
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 3 1/2 per cent.		

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Postscript.

A MADRAS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE Extraordinary, which reached us late on Saturday afternoon, gives the following intelligence, in addition to what was communicated in the MADRAS COURIER, received in the forenoon of the same day, and published by us in an Extra.

SIR EVAN NEPEAN died on 21 of October, in the 71st year of his age.

The KELLIE CASTLE, Captain Adams, and ATLAS, Captain Myne, are the China Ships for this place—as will appear by the article below, upon the subject of East India Shipping.

The ELIZA, Captain Ward, was to sail about the 1st of November, and the OGLE CASTLE about the 20th of December for this Port.

The following Article is from a London Paper of the 11th of October.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Captains were sworn into the Command of their respective Ships, viz.

Captain Samuel Serle, INGLIS—Captain Lambert Adams, KELLIE CASTLE.

The following Ships were thus timed:

The ROYAL GEORGE, for Bengal and China to be afloat the 14th October 1822, sail to Gravesend the 29th do. stay there 30 days, be in the Downs 4th December 1822.

The GENERAL KYTE and KENT for Bengal and China.

HEREFORDSHIRE, INGLIS, and FARQUHARSON, for Bombay and China.

REPULSE for St. Helena, Bencoolen and China, to be afloat 13th November 1822, sail to Gravesend 28th do. stay there 30 days, be in the Downs 3d January 1823.

The HYTHE and WINDSOR—for Bengal and China.

The BRIDGEWATER for St. Helena, Bombay, and China, to be afloat the 13th December, sail to Gravesend 27th do. stay 30 days, be in the Downs 2d February 1823.

The WATERLOO, and SCALEBY CASTLE, for Bombay and China.

The KELLIE CASTLE and ATLAS for Madras and China to be afloat 27th December, sail to Gravesend 11th January, stay there 30 days, be in the Downs 16th February 1823.

The VANSITTART—for China direct, to be afloat 24th February 1823, sail to Gravesend 12th March, stay there 30 days, be in the Downs 17th April.

3 per Cent. Consols, at the time of the sailing of the HASTINGS 82].

Madras News.

Madras, March 8, 1823.—The ship PHOENIX, Capt. Wetherell, anchored in the Roads from Calcutta at noon yesterday—having left the Pilot in company with the MARCHIONESS OF ELY on the 22d ult.—The PHOENIX has excellent accommodations for Passengers disengaged; but will sail in prosecution of her voyage for England, touching at the Cape, most positively on Monday. The ELY is bound for this port and may be hourly expected.—The other arrivals we have to notice are the AGINCOURT on Wednesday last, from Bencoolen the 9th Feb.—and the MORNING STAR, from Manilla 24th January and Penang 17th February.

Passengers per Morning Star.—Messrs. Paul Jordan, N. Birambez, R. D. Baboom, Jacob Edgar and R. Malins.—From Penang: Messrs. L. Agabeg and James Gilbert, six Native Merchants and Servants.

The MORNING STAR will sail in all next week for Calcutta, touching at the Northern Ports.—Madras Gazette.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable.....	Premium	29 0	4	30 0
Non-Remittable, Certificates, 5 p. ct., ditto. .		5 0	4	6 0

Shipping Arrivals.

MADRAS.			
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders
Mar. 5	Agincourt	British	J. Mahan
6	Morning Star	British	F. Monat
7	Phoenic	British	T. Wetherell
8	Marq. of Hastings	British	Barclay

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.			
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders
Mar. 20	Arthur	French	J. Michel
21	Mangles	British	J. Cogill
21	John Munro	British	J. H. Green
MADRAS.			
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders
Mar. 3	Norfolk	British	McKriegsell
2	Mermaid	British	C. A. Harris
3	Larkins	British	H. R. Wilkinson
4	Tender Cochlin	British	E. Tincombe
5	Warren Hastings	British	G. Mason
BOMBAY.			
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders
Feb. 26	Duke of Bedford	British	F. Cunningham
26	Lord Castle	British	J. G. Fifth
27	Assanmpao	Portg.	M. J. de Luz

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA. MARCH 21, 1823.

At Diamond Harbour.—CONDE DO RIO PARDO, (P).—EXMOOR, and BRITANNIA, coming to Town.—PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, outward-bound, remains.—RESOLUTION, (P.), proceeded down.—DUKE OF BORDEAUX, (F.), and MINERVA, outward-bound, remain.

The CATHERINE arrived off Calcutta on Friday last.
The WOODFORD was not spoken by the American Ship ACOSTA.

Passengers.

Passengers per Duke of Bedford, from Bombay for England.—Mrs. General Smith, and Misses Smith, Mrs. Whish, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Gilbert, Commodore Beaty, Major W. T. Whish, Lieutenant Carroll, Lieutenant Neville, Ensign Ore, four Children of Major Whish, two Children of Mr. Pearce, Misses Burns, and E. Burns.

Marriage.

At Poona, on the 17th ultmo., by the Reverend T. ROBINSON, Mr. ROUGET, to Miss CATHERINE BYRN.

Birth.

At Madras, on the 3d instant, the Lady of W. BANNISTER, Esq. of that Presidency, of a Son.

Deaths.

At Chinsurah, on the 14th instant, Mrs. A. MULLER, the Lady of J. MULLER, Esq. late Secretary of the Dutch Court of that Settlement, of a short but severe attack of the Cholera Morbus, aged 48 years.

At Chinsurah, on the 18th instant, Mrs. HENRY BATJER, sincerely regretted by all her relations and friends.

At Berhampore, on the 20th instant, Mr. J. P. BELLEW, after a severe bilious attack.

At Madras, on the 2d instant, at Fort St. George, Lieutenant ALEXANDER MAJOR, of His Majesty's 41st Regiment; greatly regretted by his Brother Officers.

At Secunderabad, on the 18th ultmo., Mrs. ELIZABETH WOLFE, wife of Serjeant BENJAMIN WOLFE, 2d Battalion Artillery, aged 19 years, 11 months and 2 days; leaving a disconsolate Husband and 3 young Children to lament their irreparable and untimely loss.

At Sea, on board the Ship CATHERINE, on the 18th ultmo., Lieutenant T. A. Crichton, Adjutant of the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment of Native Infantry; an excellent Officer and a most worthy man: his public and private conduct through life, secured the sincerest regard, and his death has caused the most unfeigned regret of his Brother Officers.